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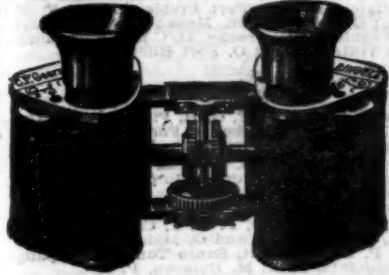
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Dept. of Southern Luzon.—Maj.-Gen. J. C. Bates, U. S. V. Address Manila, P. I.
Dept. of the Visayas.—Brig.-Gen. R. P. Hughes, U. S. V. Address Manila, P. I.
Dept. of Mindanao and Jolo.—Brig.-Gen. W. A. Kobbé, U. S. V. Address Manila, P. I.
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2. Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara.—Headquarters, Matanzas. Brig.-Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. V.
3. Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe.—Headquarters, Santiago. Col. S. M. Whitlaid, 10th Cav.
Department of California.—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Maj.-Gen. W. R. Shafter, U. S. V.
Department of the Columbia.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks. Maj.-Gen. W. R. Shafter, U. S. V.
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Department of Dakota.—Headquarters, St. Paul, Mich. Brig.-Gen. J. F. Wade, U. S. A.
Department of Alaska.—Headquarters, Fort St. Michael. Brig.-Gen. G. M. Randall, U. S. V. (Col. 8th Inf.)

Department of Texas.—Headquarters, San Antonio, Col. C. McKibbin, 12th Inf.

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Engineer Battalion.—Headquarters C and D, Fort Totten, Willets Point, N. Y.; E, ordered from West Point to Manila via San Francisco, July 7; stations in the Philippines: Headquarters, B, Manila; B, Bayambang, P. I.

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2d Cav.—Headquarters and Troops I and L, Hamilton Barracks, Cuba; B and H, Cardenas, Cuba; E and K, Pinar, Cuba; A, C, D, F, G and M, Matanzas, Cuba.

3d Cav.—Headquarters and M, San Fernando, P. I.; D, Bagnotan, San Juan, P. I.; A, Loang, P. I.; C, Namacpacan, P. I.; E, F and L, Vigan, P. I.; K, Pingas, P. I.; B, G, H, I, Fort Myer, Va. (Band and Troops B, G, H and I ordered to Manila July 7.)

4th Cav.—Headquarters, Passay, P. I.; A, D and E, Passay Cav. Bks., P. I.; B and C, Nalc, P. I.; F, Calocan, P. I.; G, San Isidro, P. I.; H, San Rafael, P. I.; I, Manila, P. I.; K, Bayambang, P. I.; L, Talarac, P. I.; M, Benabonan, P. I.

5th Cav.—Headquarters and I, K, L and M, Fort Myer, Va.; E and H, Mayaguez, P. R.; F, Humacao, P. R.; G, Alibonito, P. R.; A, B, C and D, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, ordered to Taku, China, from Manila; E, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; F and G, Presidio, San Francisco; H, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

7th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, D, F, H, K, L, M, Havana, Cuba; Troops C, E, G and I, Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

8th Cav.—Headquarters, E, G, I, K, L, M, Puerto Principe, Cuba; F and H, Ciego de Avila, Cuba; A, Fort Reno, Okla.; B and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; C, Fort Sill, Okla.

9th Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, Fort Grant, Ariz.; C, Fort Douglas, Utah; I and K, Fort Duchesne, Utah; E and G, L and M, Fort Apache, Ariz.; D and F, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; H, Fort Wingate, N. M. (The headquarters, band and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, ordered July 7 to Manila.)

10th Cav.—Hdqs. and Troops A, C and L, Mansanillo, Cuba; B, Mayaguez, P. R.; D, Holguin, M. Hayama, Cuba; E, Fort Brown, Texas; F, Fort McIntosh, Texas; G, Fort Ringgold, Texas; H, Fort Clark, Texas.

11th Cav.—Headquarters, C, F, I and M, Nalc, A. E. G and L, Santa Cruz (Laguna); B, D, H and K, Nueva Caceres, P. I.

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3d Art.—Headquarters C and O, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; A, Fort Scott, San Francisco, Cal.; B, Fort Flagler, Puget Sound, Washington; E, Fort Mason, Cal.; D, San Diego Barracks, California; F, Fort Riley, Kan.; I, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; M, Fort Stevens, Ore.; N, Fort Monroe, Va. Stations in Philippines: Headquarters, H, K and L, Manila; G, Dousol, Legaspi, Tabaco.

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6th Art.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, H, L, N and O, Manila, P. I.; G, Cebu, Iloilo; I and K, Camp McKinley, Honolulu, H. I.; M, Fort Monroe, Va.

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2d Inf.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, E, F, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Thomas, Ky. (under orders to proceed to Manila), G, Columbus Bks., O.

3d Inf.—Headquarters and B and D, San Fernando (Pampanga), A, La Lomboy, P. I.; C, Calumpit, P. I.; E, Meycaugan, Polo, P. I.; F and G, Malolos, P. I.; H and I, Hagonoy, P. I.; K, Apalit, Santo Tomas (Pampanga); L, Bigaa, Guiguinto, P. I.; M, Bulacan, P. I.

4th Inf.—Headquarters and I and K, Cavite, P. I.; G, Santa Cruz (Cavite); A and C, Bacoor, P. I.; B and D, Imus, P. I.; E, Rosario, P. I.; F and H, San Francisco de Malabon, P. I.; L, Novaleta, P. I.; M, Cavite Viejo, P. I.

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14th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, left Manila July 13 for Taku, China; A. Fort Brady, Mich.; B. C and D, Ft. Wayne, Detroit, Mich.

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19th Inf.—Headquarters, D, F and I. Cebu, P. I.; A, C, E and L. San Jose de Buena Vista, P. I.; B. Compos-tela, P. I.; G. Sogod, P. I.; H. San Nicolas, P. I.; K. Con-solacion, Mandana, Liloan, P. I.; M. Minglanilla, Naga, San Fernando, P. I.

20th Inf.—Headquarters, E, F and M. Manila (Ft. San-tiago); B. Manila (Quilapo); C. Manila (Trozo); D. Manila (Santa Cruz); G. Manila (Anda st. sta.); H. Manila (Malacanan); I. Manila (Binondo); K. Manila (San Miguel); A. Manila, L. Manila (San Palco).

21st Inf.—Headquarters, I, K, L and M. Manila; B. Pa-say, P. I.; D. Maricaban, P. I.; E. Santa Ana, P. I.; F. Corregidor, P. I.; A and C. Muntinlupa, P. I.; D and M. Manila (Malate); G. Cemetery Ridge, P. I.; H. San Pedro Macati, P. I.

22d Inf.—Headquarters, E, G and H. Arayat, P. I.; A, B, C and D. San Isidro, P. I.; F. Cabiao, P. I.; I, L and M. San An-tonio, P. I. (Nueva Ecija); K and M. Candaba; L. San Luis, P. I.

23d Inf.—Headquarters, B, C, D, E and H. Jolo, P. I.; A. Carcar, P. I.; F. Siasi, P. I.; G. Bongao, P. I.; I, K, L and M. San Francisco, Cal.

24th Inf.—D. Fort Harrison, Mont.; B and M. Fort Wright, Vinal, Alaska; stations in the Philip-pines: Headquarters, E and F. Tayug; A. Humingen; C. Pantabangan; E and I. San Jose (Nueva Ecija); G. Carranglan, San Jose (Nueva Ecija); H. San Nicolas; K. San Quintin (Nueva Ecija), Santa Maria (Panga-sinan.)

25th Inf.—A. Fort Bliss, Tex.; C. D and G. Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; stations in the Philippines: Headquar-ters, Iba; B. Subig, San Marcelino; E. Botolan, Santa Cruz (Zambales); F. Botolan, Palauig, Candelaria, Ca-banga; H. Botolan, Masinloc, Candelaria; I. San Felipe; San Narcisco; San Marcelino, Cabanga; K. Iba, San Mar-celino; L. San Marcelino, San Antonio; M. Castellejo, Cabanga, Botolan, P. I.

26th Inf.—Headquarters, Jaro, P. I.; A and B. Botolan; C and H. Pasi; D. Banati, K. Santa Danara; M. Misag, P. I.; E and F. Iloilo; G. Cabatnan, P. I.; I, Leon, P. I.; L. Barotac Nuevo, P. I.

27th Inf.—Headquarters, A, C and D. San Mateo, P. I.; E and G. Camp Stotsenberg, Manila; F. Pumping sta-Manila; I, K and M. Montalbon, P. I.; B. Mariguina, P. I.; H. Manila; L. Mariguina Road, Manila.

28th Inf.—Headquarters, A, C and D. Taal, P. I.; E, F, G and H. Balayan, P. I.; I, Santa Rosa, P. I.; B. Ca-laca, P. I.; K, L, M, Binan, P. I.

29th Inf.—Headquarters and F. Manila; E, G and H. Malabon, P. I.; K and M. Caloccan, P. I.; B, C and D. Islands of Masbate, Marinduque and Ticao, P. I.; A, Marinduque; I and L. Romblon.

30th Inf.—Headquarters, A, E, L and M. Tayabas, P. I.; G and H. Lucban, P. I.; D. Lagimanan, P. I.; I and K. Atimonan, P. I.; B and C. Lucena, P. I.; F. Sariaba, P. I.

31st Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H. Zamboanga, P. I.; C and K. Parang, Parang, P. I.; I, Davao, P. I.; L. Matti, P. I.; M. Bangabanga, P. I.; A and B. Cotto-bato, P. I.; D. Pollok, P. I.

32d Inf.—Headquarters, C and G. Balanga, P. I.; A, Mariveles, P. I.; B and E. Orion, P. I.; D. Balanga, Pilar,

P. I.; L. Dinalupjan, P. I.; F. Abucay, P. I.; H. Orani, Samah, P. I.; I. Florida Blanca, P. I.; K. Dinalupjan, Linaahermosa, P. I.; M. Pura, P. I.

33d Inf.—Headquarters, F. I and K. Vigan, P. I.; A, B, C and D. Bangud, P. I.; E and G. Candon, P. I.; H. Narbacan, P. I.; L. Cabugao, P. I.; M. Angad, P. I.

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35th Inf.—Headquarters, Balleu, P. I.; A, B, C and D. Balleu, San Ildefonso, P. I.; E. Norzagaray, P. I.; F. Angat, P. I.; G. Santa Maria (Bulacan), P. I.; H. Quin-quia, P. I.; I, K and L. San Miguel, P. I.; M. Pullan, P. I.

36th Inf.—Headquarters, Lingayen, P. I.; A. Bant; G. Aguilan, P. I.; C. Saul; H. Balicagun; L. Agno; B. Aguilan, P. I.; D. Bolinao, P. I.; G. Alaminos, P. I.; E. Salasa, P. I.; F and I. Mangatarem, P. I.; K and M. Lin-gayan, Bimale, P. I.

37th Inf.—Headquarters and F. H and L. Santa Cruz, (Laguna), P. I.; A, B and M. Majajay, P. I.; C and D. Mauban, P. I.; H. Paganjan (Nueva Caceres), P. I.; E and I. Paganjan, P. I.; G. Nueva Caceres, P. I.; K, Mag-daena, P. I.

38th Inf.—Headquarters, A, B and C. Batangas, P. I.; D. Boac; E, F, G and H. Lipa, P. I.; I, Bauang, P. I.; K, L and M. San Jose (Batangas), P. I.

39th Inf.—Headquarters, L and M. Santo Tomas, (Ba-tangas), P. I.; A and C. Calamba, P. I.; B and D. Los Banos, P. I.; I and K. Tanuan (Batangas), P. I.; E, F, G and H. San Pablo.

40th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, C and D. Caga-van, P. I.; E, F, G and H. Iligan, P. I.; I, K, L and M. Miramis, Oroquieta, Cagayan; B. Surigao.

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42d Inf.—Headquarters and D and K. Pasig, P. I.; B. Binangonan, P. I.; C. Taytay, P. I.; E. Paete, L. Manila, P. I.; G. Tanay, P. I.; H. Antipolo, P. I.; A and I. Mo-rone; P. I.; M. Taguig; P. I.; F. Siniloan, P. I.

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45th Inf.—Headquarters, C and G. Ariga; A. Baas; B. Daet, D. Pili; E. Nabua; I. Buh; L. Libman; M. Nueva Caceres, San Fernando, P. I.; F and K. Nueva Caceres, P. I.; H. Pasaco, P. I.

46th Inf.—Headquarters, I, K, L and M. Silang, P. I.; A, B, C and D. Dasmarias, P. I.; E, F, G and H. Indang, P. I.

47th Inf.—Headquarters and H and I. Legaspi, P. I.; A and D. Donsol, P. I.; B. Bulan, P. I.; C. Virac, P. I.; E and G. Tabaco, P. I.; K and M. Sorsogon, P. I.; L. Gubat, P. I.; F. Camalig, P. I.

48th Inf.—Headquarters and C. San Fernando, P. I.; E. San Gabriel, San Ramon; F. Balanang, San Francisco, P. I.; H. Tagudin, P. I.; K. Aringay, P. I.; I, Trinidad, P. I.; M. Naguilan, Narnacapan.

49th Inf.—Headquarters and K. Tuguegaras; A. Pam-plona; F. Tumanini; I. Canayan; B and G. Zapote Bridge, Luzon; D and E. Paranaque, P. I.; C. Alcala; H. Abulug, Linao; I. Cauayan; L. Claveria; M. Plat, Santolino, P. I.

Castner's Scouts—Headquarters, Santa Maria, P. I. Macabebe Scouts—Headquarters, Calumpit, P. I. Porto Rican Regt.—Headquarters, San Juan, P. R. Squadron, Philippine Cav.—Major M. A. Batson, head-quarters, Manila, P. I.

(The stations of troops in the Philippines are given according to the official advices of June 1.)

The Rev. Dwight Gallope, St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Newark, N. J., was found dead on the evening of July 11 in the bath room of the rectory. The deceased gentleman attained distinction during the Spanish-Ameri-can war when he went to Cuba as Post Chaplain, U. S. Army, and conducted himself heroically, being dubbed "The Fighting Parson," and in the charge up San Juan hill was injured by the explosion of a shell. He was twice ordered home before he would leave the

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front on leave. He resigned in October, 1898, and re-sumed his pastoral duties at Newark, but was never again strong. A widow and infant child survive him, and they at the time of his death were at Geneva, N. Y.

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Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. A., concludes that the
State Guards should be regarded as a School of Arms,
rather than a possible Army reserve. In an article in
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vice Institution," he tells us that the State Volunteers
carried into the field needless impedimenta, and were
short of shoes, under-clothing, company books and blanks**JACOB REED'S SONS,**

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military paper work. General Anderson found that the
company officers were better than the field officers, whose
selection is more generally determined by politics and
favoritism. The Volunteers are quick to learn. To
illustrate: When they found that the Regulars had
rejected the Buzzacott ovens because they burnt out
too soon, and that the Regulars had improvised ovens
for themselves, the Volunteers improvised still better
ones. The Buzzacott oven has not proved a success.**WHERE ARE THE BOER GUNS?**Foreign critics comment on the inefficiency of the
British soldier as a marcher. A ten-mile march is
considered a day's work for him, while on the Continent
soldiers cover thirteen to fifteen miles. The Boers march
twenty to twenty-five miles a day and at double the
speed of the English. This makes it hard to catch the
burghers. Yet the English carry little more than their
ammunition, and Tommy Atkins, in the opinion of
Continental critics, is as much under-weighted as their
soldiers are over-weighted. This is due to the fact that
the English are accustomed to small expeditions where
transportation is abundant. The English have had to
furnish transportation for their large army for a dis-
tance of between 700 and 800 miles inland, with only
one single track road, and through a country which
furnished little or nothing in the way of supplies. It
is estimated that 600 tons of necessities must be
transported each day for a force of 200,000 with 50,000
camp followers, 40,000 horses and 30,000 mules. The
Germans estimate that 40,000 men can be put in a single
line. In Cape Colony more than twice this total has
been reached, and without any great interruption of civil
traffic. The Germans allow 24 trains a day on a single
track; the English have passed 39 a day from
Norval's Point to Bloemfontein. A movement across
country requires 200 pairs of wheeled carts and 24,000
mules for a single division. Boer commandos have made
sixty miles in a single night. Their horses feed on the
veldt, and a little biltong, a blanket and a little bush serve
for the men. Tents and great-coats are unknown among
them. The Boers have shown wonderful skill and activ-
ity in manning heavy ordnance, but in this they are
supposed to have used the natives as the Southerners
did their negroes during the Civil war. In seven hours
they dismounted and moved away unseen from before
Kimberley siege guns weighing 10 and 20 tons. They use
their horses only for transportation, and will leave 20
or 30 horses when they dismount, knee haltered, or
tied in a circle in charge of a single native. The endur-
ance of their half-starved horses is like that of the ponies
of our Indians. They thrive where the European
horses unaccustomed to the climate and pasturage sick-
ens and die.Then again the English were obliged at times to move
in a heat so great that the gunners could not handle the
ammunition and through a country when water had to
be brought twenty-five miles by rail and five or more by
bullock wagon.The "Army and Navy" Gazette says: "Where are
the Boer guns? It is the great and only mystery of the
war, and now that peace is in sight it grows deeper than
ever. There were big guns before Kimberley, in the
Magersfontein defences, in front of Mafeking, in the
Colesburg region and in Natal. In short, the enemy
gaily transported their artillery to half a dozen widely-
separated points in a territory as large as Europe with-
out Russia. Since Lord Roberts took the field in Feb-
ruary they have been gradually retreating, until the
area of their resistance has narrowed to a small circle
in the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal; never-
theless they have almost invariably managed to carry
away with them their heavy artillery with an ease that
has astonished everybody. After nearly every engage-
ment away travel the Boer guns, and we have no better
satisfaction than the sight of the dust they raise in the
blue of the distance. Boers are surrendering in every
direction; stands of arms are growing, and the country
is rapidly being pacified; but, so far, no Pom-Poms,
Creusots or Krupp guns have been surrendered. Until
they are, the war cannot be regarded as at an end."A correspondent of the "Saturday Review" explains
that the rapid and orderly retreat of the Boers, carrying
everything with them, including their heavy guns, is due
to the fact that they are one and all past masters at
driving cattle. A man with an enormous whip can ef-
fectually control any animal in the group, and without
difficulty make all exert their strength to the last de-
gree at one and the same time. When sixteen oxen, ar-
ranged in pairs one in front of the other and yoked by
means of a powerful rope of twisted hide, are found to
be unequal to the task, the rope is lengthened, and two
or even three or four teams are combined in a most
effective manner. Power is thus multiplied, so that the
heaviest guns can be moved to practically any position
to which it is possible to drive four footed beasts. The
heat of the South African sun being too great for pro-
longed exertion by day, the ordinary transport work of
the country is done at night. The British can rarely
move except by day without the very serious and im-
minent danger of falling into a trap. Every morning a
Boer commando, retreating before a British division,
finds itself many hours ahead of its pursuers, who then
have the sun as well as time and distance to contend
with.The failure of the night attacks by the British in
South Africa is explained by the fact that the Boers
are accustomed to be up and around before the break of
day, and they know thoroughly the country in which
their enemy must grope his way in the dark. The Boer's
heaviest sleep is before midnight, and a knowledge of
this fact enabled General Hunter to make a successful
sortie with the Volunteers from Ladysmith.The wireless telegraph has been tested in South Af-
rica and so far as known with success. The experts
invited by Lord Roberts to accompany him will
soon report. Elevation for the vertical wire was ob-
tained by the use of a kite.

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Boston Office: 506 Winthrop Building, 7 Water Street. E. P. Guild, Representative.

OUR SOLDIER HEROES.

First it was Egbert, and then Lawton, meeting the soldier's death in distant Luzon; to-day it is Liscum, falling at the head of his troops in still more distant China, with the eyes of the world upon him. Thus are we girdling the world with memories of our hero dead.

The Army needs not be retold the story of the meritorious services of Colonel Liscum, who entered the service as a corporal, May, '61, nor of his valuable service as an enlisted man, in the old "Twelfth," for the army knows that Liscum, like Egbert and Lawton, was "there every time;" just as he was at Santiago's defenses with the 24th Inf., as its Lieutenant-Colonel commanding. We know how he became wounded by a Spanish Mauser ball while commanding the brigade, and that he was the third officer of the line to be carried off the field while commanding the brigade. It wasn't his fault that the Spaniards shot him, for his soldierly qualities compelled him to go where theirs had taken Worth and Egbert, and where a Chinese Mauser found him at Tien-Tsin, by force of habit on the firing line with his junior officers and enlisted men. For the Santiago services Liscum was the recipient of, and was indulged with the rank and emoluments of a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, while nursing his San Juan wound, from July to December, 1898, when he took off his bandages and reported for duty in the Philippines. Of course, it wouldn't do for a brigadier-general to command a Regular infantry regiment, and the star came off his manly, soldierly shoulders with the bandage, as did Egbert's and the stars of the other veterans.

The press despatches show that Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Coolidge, a veteran of the Civil war, is leading the Ninth, where Liscum fell, and that another gallant hero of the Civil war, of the many years of troublesome Indian warfare, of El Caney and the Philippines, has about reached the goal of his forty years of service, as a soldier of the fighting line of the Army—Col. Aaron S. Daggett.

Daggett conspicuously distinguished himself at El Caney by leading his colored Regulars to within fifty yards of the stone fort, and making it so hot for the Spaniards therein, that they pushed a white flag out of the loophole, when, owing to the effectiveness of the Twenty-fifth's fire, it was sure death to attempt aiming a Mauser at the line of "Kraggs." For this brave service, General Daggett (he earned the title for gallant and meritorious service in the Civil War), was permitted to enjoy the brigadier star for some two months. He is now in China with the 14th Inf.

As the fame of the United States Army continues to be increased by the courageous audacity of the fighting officers and enlisted men, let us hope that he, too, will come out of the strife with the brigadier's star in the Regular Army and that general "considering" of our gallant Regulars for promotion, has died with the third of the heroes of the Civil and Indian Wars, of Santiago, El Caney, the Philippines and Tien-Tsin.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

This week we are in a position to announce the policy of the War Department relative to reorganization of the Army and to give a general idea of what will be done under the direction of the Secretary as soon as Congress convenes in December. Although the Chinese troubles have to some extent interrupted the work of the Secretary on the bill for reorganization which he proposes to push next session, a line of action has been carefully mapped out in the War Department and the general features of the bill have been decided upon. Naturally, the bill of next session will of necessity have

to be much broader than that of the last, as it will have to cover the matter of increase in the Army as well as staff and artillery reorganization. The exact number of troops to be asked for by the secretary, depends somewhat upon the outcome of the outbreaks in China; but in case a satisfactory settlement is reached prior to the time when Congress meets, it is not proposed to request an army of more than 75,000 men. On this feature of the bill, however, nothing definite can at present be said.

Secretary Root has told our representative at Washington that it is his intention to take up the matter of reorganization at the point where it was dropped at the end of the last session of Congress. His new bill he states will contain a provision for the relief of the artillery, similar in every essential particular to that of the old bill. Provision will also be made for the reorganization of the staff, but there is no doubt, it will be slightly modified from that contained in the bill of last session, as too much opposition developed among members of the staff at the War Department to make it again safe to attempt reorganization on such radical lines. The Secretary of War is still an ardent advocate of staff detail, and will certainly fight for this feature of organization. How broad this will be depends greatly upon the future and what Congress might agree to. In brief, however, it may be said the new bill will be an improved edition of the old, but with a much better chance to pass than the old had at any time in its ill-fated career.

The recently published reports to the effect that the Department of the Gulf was to be established for the benefit of Major General Otis, are based simply upon rumor and in not any particular upon fact. Secretary Root has positively denied that there will be any change along this line for the present and further says that none is contemplated. General Corbin denies the report and says he has never heard of a project to make a change of this kind.

THE TASK BEFORE THE POWERS.

As the military resources of the Chinese Empire are more accurately estimated with the progress of the rebellion, it is becoming clear that the Powers have a task before them that will call for the most determined effort and the most harmonious co-operation. The Heathen Chinese has not changed much in nature since that not remote day when it was said of him that for ways that are dark and tricks that are vain, he is peculiar. With his oriental acuteness of thought, he cannot be oblivious to the rivalries of the different nations that are to-day clamoring for a passage to Peking. He would be false to the traditional adroitness of eastern diplomacy, if he did not seek to play one Christian nation against another. As he views the situation now, he probably has come to believe that the large number of troops being sent to his northern shores by the Powers are to be utilized more for watching one another and blocking any scheme by which one nation shall profit by Chinese friendship or by the occupancy of any portion of Chinese soil to the exclusion of the others. Believing this, he will expect the appearance of discord among the ranks of the allies. In this he may be as sadly in error as was Russia at the time of the Crimea, when the wily Muscovite counted on the falling out of France and England.

Even with complete harmony existing among the representatives of the Powers, the task before them is one of gigantic dimensions. Under the ill-advised tuition of European tacticians and drillmasters the Chinese army is no longer the horde of blind zealots that went to battle against the Japanese with parasols and fans. Perhaps the Yellow Empire has left the fan epoch forever behind it. Who knows that the defeat by Japan and the insults of outside nations has not done for Chinese spirit what rough contact with the iron hand of Western civilization did for Japan, arousing her from the sleep of centuries and elevating her, while the other nations wondered, to a leading place among the powers of the world. The differences between the Japanese and the Chinese character are not sufficiently marked for one to be able to say dogmatically that such a sudden and passionate national awakening may not be going on in China to-day. The yellow giant may be stirring in his sleep and the prick of European bayonets may be the stimulus that he needs to test his might and power. If the accounts that have so far reached us are to be believed, no nation has made more rapid progress in the art of war than has China. Japan did not take a greater leap toward the spirit of the age than has China in the change that has been produced in her army since the war with Japan a few years ago. Then her childishness on the field of battle made her the laughing stock of the world; to-day her display on the battlefield of courage and skill and all those qualities that make a nation great have challenged the admiration of the allies as much as it has surprised them. Any nation that can make such a stride as that in those few short years has a power of reform within itself that is capable of tremendous achievements.

The war with Japan was a war between rulers in which the masses of China took no particular interest. This contest is one that goes down to the roots of their natures. It has in it all the characteristics of a religious war. To the average Chinaman it will not be difficult to demonstrate that the continued arrogance of the white men in his territory is really an attack upon his religion, and be the man white, yellow or black, the appeal to religious feeling is the most potent call that can be made to any nation. The unfortunate association of the peaceful missionaries with the present troubles has given a religious aspect to the trouble and will be used with effect by the Chinese leaders in their efforts to arouse the national hatred of foreigners. We have but to remember some of the religious outbursts of our

country to know how deeply such appeals take hold of a population.

Fear that China might be swallowed by Russia has impelled other nations to equip her army with the latest weapons and with ammunition sufficient to fit out an army of half a million men with artillery. The Chinese have their own arsenals, and, being naturally inventive and imitative as well, they have not delayed to turn out a large number of rifles and guns, the exact number of which may never be known. The large numbers of men, mostly young and quick-witted, who have been trained and drilled by foreign instructors are now forming the corps of officers and non-commissioned officers and bringing to the handling of the forces around Peking and Tien-Tsin the application of the latest European military art.

Figures that have filtered through the mass of lies and contradictions that have half buried the real news from China make it plain that fully 150,000 Chinese soldiers are now in the province of which Peking is the chief city. If it is fairly provisioned and fairly well armed and makes use of the ideas imported from Europe, it will be able to "stand off" a large force of men unaccustomed and accustomed to a costly commissariat. The territory is one that presents climatic conditions that will interfere with rapid movements. Much of the land is low and frequently flooded by the rivers, and the cold of winter is severe and long. Russia and, in a measure, Japan, are the most accustomed to such conditions as will be met with in the united movement against China, and before it is all over maybe they will have done the brunt of the fighting and will be entitled to the lion's share of the reward. In view of these circumstances there is nothing surprising in the reports from the front that there is little prospect that a formidable expedition can be got together by the allies before September. There is, however, always this possibility among people who can be so easily roused. They collapse into indifference with equal promptness, and perhaps the rebellion may expend itself and perish of its own weight and fury before the allies get ready to use their whole strength. If the invasion of Russian territory by the Chinese should result in the Czar hurling an army from the north into China, the whole situation may be changed.

THE ARMY WOMEN.

Mrs. Liscum is, we are told, in the "Philippines working in the interest of the Regular soldiers." Though this gentle, noble woman did not go for that purpose to the far East, during her Army life she has devotedly shared with the other Army women the pleasures and privations of Army life on the plains, and like each and every one of them she is endeared to the old soldiers. Before the foreign wars became a part of the Army's pastime the officer and the enlisted man was brought home to the isolated garrison to be nursed or buried, and the Army wife's devotion was accompanied with less heart-rending experiences than of late when she has to chase over the globe to keep up with "Ours." The "regular has no longer a home nor influences" other than such as the Army woman makes dearer than all else to him.

But which of the press agents has ever told how the "Army wife" goes as near to the seat of war as she is permitted to do by authority; to sit there in agonising impatience to learn the extent of the fame her soldier husband has won, and whether he is living or dead? She, like the regular, has no home outside the Army circle; yet without a murmur she awaits the return of the husband, to cry with joy over his new honor, or to silently nurse his wounds and refit him for the next turn of "Ours" wherever his country calls him.

This was the condition of many Army ladies who, with nearly breaking hearts, laughingly bade their soldier husbands "take care" of themselves when the 5th Corps left Tampa for Santiago. Mrs. Liscum was one of them. She was denied the privileges given the hospital women, but she went to Key West, despite the rumors of yellow fever. It was the nearest place to where her soldier husband was battling, and there she welcomed the first of the returned wounded soldiers of the regular Army and learned that Colonel Liscum "was killed," then that he "wasn't hurt," and thus through heart-rending alternations of hope and fear discovered finally that he "was alive but badly wounded."

Days of anxiety passed before Mrs. Liscum reached her husband's side and with him and his wound and additional fame due to his exemplary record came also the joy of nursing him so that he could go forth again with "Ours" to battle.

The widow, like "the regular has no home" yet, like other soldiers' widows, every soldier's heart is opened to her and she, too, shall stand by the side of her soldier and have the story of her noble deeds read aloud at the Last Reveille. Is the heart of the American people so dead that it has no throb of sympathy for those who must bear the heavy burden of separation, by the width of half a globe, it may be, from those who are dearer to them than their own lives to learn, perhaps, that this separation is to endure until the final reunion which hope promises to be bereaved?

The following promotions have been announced at the Navy Department: Lieuts. Herbert O. Dunn, Arthur W. Dodd, W. S. Benson to be lieutenant-commanders from July 1; Lieutenants, junior grade, F. A. Traut, John F. Hines to be lieutenants from July 1; Ensigns Frank P. Baldwin, H. V. Butler, Jr., Walter R. Gherardi, Jas. E. Walker, C. B. Barnes, K. M. Bennett to be lieutenants, junior grade, from July 1; Thomas O. Donnell to be warrant machinist from July 6, 1899.

THE FIGHTING IN CHINA.

American interest in the Chinese situation reached an acute stage the past week owing to the losses sustained at Tien-Tsin by the gallant 9th U. S. Inf., whose commanding officer and splendid soldier, Col. Edward H. Liscum, is numbered with the dead. For the time the fate of the country's representatives in Pekin has been overshadowed by the calamity that befell one of our historic regiments. Though the colonel's name still remains on the roll of the killed the latest reports show that our losses were not as great as at first announced. Even at the worst there was no occasion for the sensational stories in some of the newspapers that the 9th regiment had been "cut to pieces," "decimated" and "wiped out." These exaggerated accounts caused a great deal of distress among the friends of the regiment which has been much mitigated by the later reports. So great was the consternation caused that President McKinley left Canton on July 16 for Washington.

The first official news of the participation of the 9th in the fighting at Tien-Tsin came in the following cable message from Admiral Remy:

Che-Foo, July 16.

Secretary of Navy, Washington:

Reported that allied forces attacked native city morning 13th; Russians right with 9th Inf. and marines on the left. Losses allied forces large; Russians 100, including artillery colonel; Americans over 30; British over 40; Japanese 58, including colonel; French 25.

Colonel Liscum, 9th Inf., killed; also Captain Davis, Marine Corps; Captain Lemly, Lieutenants Butler and Leonard, wounded.

At 7 in the evening allies' attack on native city was repulsed with great loss. Returns yet incomplete; details not yet confirmed.

REMEY.

Owing to the use of the word "French" the first publications had it that Colonel French of the 25th Inf. was among those lost. The fact that the regiment and its colonel are still in this country was known to military men and eventually reached the editorial rooms of the newspapers.

On July 17 this despatch was received from Admiral Remy:

Che-Foo, July 17.

Secretary of Navy, Washington:

To-day hope to get wounded from Tien-Tsin either in hospitals at Taku or aboard Solace. Communication very uncertain. Following casualties apparently confirmed:

Marines—Captain Davis killed; Captain Lemly, Lieutenants Butler and Leonard wounded.

Army—Colonel Liscum killed; Majors Regan and Lee, Captains Noyes, Brewster and Bookmiller, Lieutenants Naylor, Lawton, Hammond and Waldron wounded.

Total killed and wounded reported, 775. Russian and Japanese lost heavily; our total loss reported 215; about 40 were marines, but number believed to be exaggerated. Have officer on shore especially to get authentic number and names, which will be promptly telegraphed. City and forts now in the hands of allies. Admiral Seymour returned to fleet; ranking officer ashore is Admiral Alexieff at Tien-Tsin.

REMEY.

The first information received by the War Department direct from the 9th Inf. was contained in a cable despatch from Lieut.-Col. Chas. A. Coolidge, acting colonel. It reads as follows:

Che-Foo, July 18.

Adjutant-General, Washington:

Casualties in attack on Tien-Tsin, July 13:

Killed—Col. E. H. Liscum and 17 enlisted men.

Wounded—C. R. Noyes, not serious; Major James Regan, serious, not dangerous; Capt. E. V. Bookmiller, serious, not dangerous; Lieut. L. B. Lawton, not serious; Lieut. F. R. Lang, slight; seventy-two enlisted men.

Missing—Enlisted men, two.

COOLIDGE.

The doubt as to the commanding officer of the 9th was cleared up by this despatch. Colonel Coolidge, when last heard from, was ill in Manila and it was not known that he had gone to China.

On July 18 Admiral Remy cabled to the Navy Department correcting his other despatch as to the names of the wounded Army officers. This despatch read:

Che-Foo, July 18.

Secretary of Navy, Washington:

Latest reports do not indicate that Army officers Major Lee, Captain Brewster, Lieutenants Naylor, Hammond, Waldron are wounded. Capt. C. G. Long, Marine Corps, wounded; 2d Lieut. L. R. Lang, army, wounded. An aide has gone to Tien-Tsin to get accurate information.

REMEY.

On July 19 Admiral Remy sent this list of the Marine Corps casualties at Tien-Tsin:

Taku, July 18, 1900.

Bureau of Navigation, Washington:

Official casualty report from marine regiment:

Killed—Capt. Austin R. Davis, Sergt. C. J. Kollock, Corp. Thomas Kelly, Privates J. E. McConkey, I. W. Partridge.

Seriously wounded—First Lieut. Henry Leonard, Corp. J. A. McDonald, Privates P. J. Kelleher, C. D. Miller, C. J. Matthews, John Stokes, J. Van Horne.

Wounded—Capt. Charles G. Long, Capt. William B. Lemly, 1st Lieut. Smedley D. Butler, 1st Sergt. James Murphy, Sergt. F. T. Winters, Corp. Joseph W. Hunt, Privates W. S. Chapman, James Cooney, Robert Desmond, F. G. Egeler, Lavrin Larsson, M. E. McIver, J. C. Megonegal, A. B. Penney, H. A. Rickers.

REMEY.

As often happens in the case of a list of names transmitted by cable, some names of the killed and wounded marines reported by Admiral Remy were found to be erroneously stated. Thus in the list of seriously wounded, Private P. J. Kelleher should be J. J. Kelleher, and John Stokes should be John Stokes. In the list of simple wounds, Robert Desmond should be Roderick Desmond; Lavrin Larsson should be divided into two names as follows: James J. Larvin and Laurin L. Larsson, and M. E. McIver should be George E. McIver.

Admiral Remy telegraphed on July 14 from Taku:

Secretary of Navy, Washington:

Two Japanese transports arrived to-day. Landed remainder marine regiment, stores, field pieces and ammunition. Reported Chinese defeated at two new positions commanding river communication with Tien-Tsin.

REMEY.

To understand the fighting at Tien-Tsin it is necessary to understand that the allies were a full hour's chair

ride below the walled city of Tien-Tsin, in the foreign settlements or concessions. From the beginning the Chinese had held the walled city. Around the city sweeps the Pei-Ho river which is very tortuous from Taku to Pekin. With the walled city between them and Pekin the allies were in a bad position for advancing toward the metropolis, and it is evident that the best military judgment was that the fall of the main city was essential to any well planned general movement against Pekin. The main assault resulting in the capture of Tien-Tsin occupied two days, July 13 and 14, as nearly as can be learned from the rather fragmentary information at hand. On the first day the allies did not succeed in capturing the city but appear to have secured positions that enabled them to carry the city the next day.

The allies' attack on July 13 was made by 7,000 men made up of American, British, Japanese, French and Russian. The opposing Chinese are placed at 20,000. A tremendous rifle and machine gun seems to have been well directed by the Mongolian defenders upon the advancing columns. The guns of the allies did immense damage to the city, causing many large conflagrations, and finally silencing the majority of the enemy's guns simultaneously. Then 1,500 Russians, assisted by small parties of Germans and French, assaulted and captured eight guns that were in position on the railway embankment and the fort, the magazine of which the French subsequently blew up.

A body of American, British, Japanese and Austrian troops then made a sortie and attacked the West Arsenal, which the Chinese had reoccupied. After three hours of the hardest fighting yet experienced the Chinese fled. When the arsenal had been evacuated by the Chinese, the Americans, French, Japanese and Welsh Fusiliers advanced toward the native city and joined with the other attacking forces. The Japanese infantry and a mounted battery advanced to the foot of the walls, supported by the Americans and French.

Despite valiant attacks, the allies were only able to hold the positions gained outside the walls preparatory to renewing the assault in the morning. The casualties sustained by the allies were exceedingly heavy, especially those to the Americans, French and Japanese. Several explosions in the native city were caused by the bombardment.

Ane battle lasted six hours. The skill and courage of the Chinese were surprising and the handling of their artillery is reported as excellent. When we know more about it, it may turn out that the fighting qualities of the Chinese have been much overrated, and that what success they gained that day was the result of their intrenched position and the defence of the wall.

The allies resumed the attack on the morning of July 14, and succeeded in breaching the walls and capturing all the forts. The Chinese were completely routed, and the allies took possession of the native city and its defences. The total losses of the allies in the engagements were about 800 killed and wounded.

Fighting had taken place some days before and the Chinese artillery had been keeping up a pretty steady fire on the foreign settlements. These despatches from Admiral Seymour to the British Admiralty gave an account of the fighting:

Tien-Tsin, July 9.

The enemy's position southwest of the settlement was attacked at 4 this morning. The Japanese, by a flank movement, drove the enemy out and captured four guns. Cavalry pursued and completed the rout of the enemy, killing large numbers of soldiers and Boxers. The allied forces shelled and occupied the Western Arsenal, capturing two guns. The Arsenal was burned, as the allies were unable to hold it. The enemy's loss was 350 killed, the loss of the allied forces was small.

SEYMOUR.

Tien-Tsin, July 12.

The Chinese at 3 A. M. yesterday made a determined attack upon the railway station in great force. Finally they were driven off at 6 A. M., but the allies lost 150 killed and wounded. The Chinese loss is unknown, but is believed to have been heavy. The forts were bombarded at noon by British and French guns. A fort and a pagoda used as a signal tower were demolished. The allied forces have been increased by the arrival of 1,500 Americans.

SEYMOUR.

The French ships in the Far East actually belonging to the squadron are the D'Entrecasteaux, Descartes, Jean Bart, Pascal, and the gunboat Surprise. The Jean Bart and Pascal arrived at Taku on the 20th. The Guichen left France for the China station at the end of last month, and the Friant and Amiral Charner have since followed. The government transport Nive takes out two battalions of naval infantry and two batteries of artillery, which are to replace in Indo-China the troops already despatched to Taku from Saigon. The French forces now in China or at sea, and due to arrive between June 25 and July 3, number 2,000, and those which were to leave by the transports June 29 2,200, making 4,200 in all.

The first mail report by Admiral Kempff on the Chinese troubles was given out by the Navy Department on July 14. It reads as follows:

"U. S. Flagship Newark,

"I have the honor to report that 5 A. M. May 29, I received a telephone message, a copy of which is herewith enclosed, and at 6 A. M., in compliance with orders which I immediately issued to the commanding officer of this ship, 100 armed men, consisting of 40 marines and 60 sailors were landed at Taku, Capt. B. H. McCalla, U. S. N., in charge; officers, Capt. J. T. Myers, U. S. M. C.; Capt. N. H. Hall, U. S. M. C.; Ensign D. W. Wurtsbaugh, U. S. N.; Naval Cadets J. K. Taussig, U. S. N., and C. E. Courtney, U. S. N.; Paymaster H. E. Jewett, U. S. N., and Gunner C. H. Sheldon, U. S. N.

"Taking the first party which arrived on shore, consisting of thirty-seven marines, to the railroad station at Tongku, they were refused passage on the train to Tien-Tsin, owing to the agent being unwilling to assume the responsibility of issuing tickets to an armed force without orders from the directors of the road. This portion of the landing party were then returned to Taku, where by this time all of the force had arrived, procuring a tug and lighter from the Taku Tug and Lighter Company, the entire force was sent to Tien-Tsin by river, Capt. J. K. Myers, U. S. N. in command, Capt. McCalla and Paymaster Jewett proceeding by train at 1:44 P. M. The landing party reached Tien-Tsin at 10 o'clock, P. M., where they were received with demonstrations of joy by the foreign population, they being the first Caucasians troops to arrive. I remained at Taku with my personal staff.

"On May 30, at 1:44, I proceeded to Tien-Tsin for the purpose of examining as well as I might the state of affairs. On this day the English ship Algerine came in and landed twenty-seven men and sent them to Tien-Tsin, and ships of the various other nations began arriving and preparing to land troops. On May 31, having obtained permission of the Chinese Government, I sent fifty men from Tien-Tsin to Pekin in company with about 300 foreign troops of various nationalities. They left at 4:15 P. M. Capt. McCalla in command, and arrived at the end of the railroad line at 6:45 P. M. and marched to the legation, having encountered not the slightest opposition on the way or in the city. I returned on board ship June 2, and on June 3,

Capt. McCalla, after seeing that our men on shore were properly cared for and that everything was in a satisfactory condition, returned on board ship.

"I take great pleasure in saying that our officers and men on shore have, by their conduct and management, contributed in every way to the high standard of efficiency held by the Navy, yet it is proper, as a matter of justice and in satisfaction to myself, to mention and call the attention of the Department particularly to Capt. McCalla, whose foresight and ability in the discharge of his duties in connection with this whole matter, merit unequalled praise.

"At 9 P. M. yesterday, I received a message, a copy of which is inclosed, with my number, 112, of this date, indicating that affairs were again in a critical condition. A party of fifty more men were landed from this ship this morning at 6 A. M., and Capt. McCalla has again gone ashore. Ensign C. E. Gilpin, U. S. N., and Naval Cadet C. E. Courtney, who returned with Capt. McCalla from the first landing party, were the officers.

"The Department was informed by cable message and the Commander-in-Chief was similarly informed and requested to send a light draught vessel here for use in the river as a base of supplies for the force on shore. As the disturbance here is likely to be of such a prolonged nature as to require the protracted stay of a vessel here ready to land men on short notice, as mentioned in my messages, I consider a light draught vessel, which can be stationed inside the river, where communication is certain with a battalion of marines, almost indispensable to the present trouble in order to effectively protect American interests and property in this locality. A list of the foreign ships now at anchor at this anchorage with the vessels inside of the river is herewith enclosed. Other nations are landing troops to-day in response to the messages received last night."

With the report came copies of these two despatches sent to the Department:

Taku, June 3.

Secretary of Navy, Washington:

Landed a force to protect American interests with the consent of China. Fifty-six men sent to Pekin. The rest at Tien-Tsin. Other nations have sent forces to both cities. No injury so far. British, Russian, Chinese admirals here. Our landing force under McCalla.

KEMPF.

Taku, June 5.

Secretary of Navy, Washington:

Situation most critical. Russian forces began fighting. I landed fifty more men. Have requested Helena to be sent immediately to protect interests, or a vessel like her. I consider a battalion of marines necessary. I need a gunboat as a base inside.

KEMPF.

Then follows this memorandum:

"Memorandum, June 5, 1900.—Mr. Jansen returned to-day from Tien-Tsin at 1 P. M., and reports that Wong Sun station, the first station this side of Pang Tai, was burned and looted night before last and that Anting station, next this side of Wong Sun station, was burned and looted last night and two foreign missions attacked, both of which were English. Mr. Robinson was killed and Mr. Norman either killed or wounded and held for ransom. Forty or fifty of the Chinese troops were killed by the Boxers while defending Wong Sun station.

Our troops at Tien-Tsin were patrolling the racecourse on the French concession last night. People are collecting in the concessions for protection. The railway to Pekin is in running order again. Colonel Wolrack, the officer commanding the Russian troops ashore, has given notice to people in Pei-Tai-Ho that Russian troops will probably be landed there, if not at Taku. They will be landed in spite of opposition. The above is a true copy of a memorandum sent from Taku by Lieutenant Victor Blue, U. S. N.

R. McLean,

Lieutenant U. S. N., Aid.

The roster of the fleet of warships transmitted by the Admiral is as follows:

List of vessels at anchor off Taku, China, June 4:
American—Newark.
English—Centurion (flagship), Orlando, Endymion, Algerine (in river), Alacrity, Whiting (destroyer, in river), Fame (destroyer, in river).
Russian—Sissol Veliky (flagship), Dimitri Donskol, Gremiastcky, Vjodnick, Gladamak, Korets (in river).
German—Kaiserin Augusta, Itlis (in river).
French—D'Entrecasteaux (flagship), Descartes, Surprise.
Italian—Calabria, Elba.
Austrian—Zenta.
Japanese—Kasagi, Atago (in river).
Chinese—Hai Tien (flagship), Hai Chow. (Three torpedo boats in river).
Anchored June 6:
Russia—Rossia (flagship of Vice-Admiral Hildebrand), Sivouch.
French—Jean Bart.

CAPTAIN MYERS'S LAST LETTER.

The last letter received by relatives from Capt. John Twigg Myers, in command of the United States marine guard at Pekin, was dated June 3, 1900, at the Legation of the United States, Pekin, China. In it he said: "We marched in here three days ago with a column of 350 English, French, Germans, Russians, Japanese and Italians. We headed the column, and I was 'first man in.' There is a big row on and the situation is very grave, the Boxers killing the missionaries everywhere. I expect to be here for many months. . . . I am in command here with fifty-four men, a Colt gun, one officer and a young surgeon. Our entry was not opposed, but the crowds were deadly quiet: One thing is sure; if they do rise, we are inside the second wall and in a trap, but I do not think trouble will come. Hope not, anyhow." Captain Myers was born at Wiesbaden, Germany, Jan. 20, 1871, and graduated at Annapolis in the class of 1891. He is a son of Gen. A. C. Myers, of South Carolina, who was graduated at West Point in the class of 1833, and was assigned to the 4th Inf. and served in the Seminole and Mexican wars. General Myers was breveted twice in Mexico for gallant and meritorious conduct. He resigned from the United States Army as captain and brevet lieutenant-colonel in the quartermaster's Department in 1861 to enter the Confederate service as quartermaster-general, which office he held until near the end of the war. On the maternal side Captain Myers is a grandson of Gen. David E. Twiggs.

STRENGTH OF OUR CHINESE ARMY.

Memorandum from Adjutant-General's Office.			
In China:	Officer's.	Enl. men.	Total.
9th U. S. Inf.	39	1,271	1,310
En route to China:			
14th Inf., 8 companies.	22	1,058	1,080
F, 5th Art., 1 battery.	4	138	142
En route to Nagasaki, Japan, available:			
6th Cav. and recruits.	27	1,083	1,110
Under orders for Nagasaki:			
E, Engineer battalion.	2	150	152
1st Cav., 8 troops.	20	834	854
3d Cav., 5 troops.	10	428	438
9th Cav., 8 troops.	20	834	854
2d Inf., 8 companies.	22	1,058	1,080
5th Inf., 8 companies.	22	1,058	1,080
15th Inf., 8 companies.	22	1,058	1,080
4 batteries, 3d Art.			
Grand total.	232	10,093	10,095

LATEST FROM MANILA.

During the week ended July 14 three Americans were killed and two wounded, and thirty-five rebels were killed. Fifty rebels were captured and twenty-five rifles and fourteen tons of powder and ammunition taken. During the preceding week's scouting eleven Americans were killed and sixteen wounded, while 100 Filipinos were killed during the week, and eight Americans who had been prisoners in the hands of the rebels were surrendered, and a hundred rifles were turned over to the United States officials.

The 3d Inf. lost nine men while on an expedition to punish the ladrones in the delta of the Rio Grande. In Antique, province of Panay, a running fight of three hours' duration resulted in the killing or wounding of seventy of the enemy. There were no casualties among the Americans.

The continued arrests of prominent Filipino officers by the native police are an indication of the support the Americans are receiving from the common people and of how false is the claim that the insurgents represent the people of the islands. The latest capture of importance was that of General Ricarte, the leader of the threatened uprisings in Manila.

General Young is holding seven of the most mountainous provinces with four regiments in the north of Luzon. The insurgents are now reported as reorganized.

The church has become a troublesome factor in General Young's territory. Aglipaya, the priest who has proclaimed himself Archbishop of the Philippines, is in the field as a general. His forces attacked Captain Dodd of the 3d Cav. in Batoc. More than two hundred Filipinos were slain. Aglipaya commanded in person, and there is an unconfirmed report that he was among the killed. The priest's followers fought with the recklessness of Mohammedan fanatics. They approached the Americans in three lines, with an advance guard of women arranged with the expectation that the Americans would not fire upon them. Behind the women were a line of bolomen and others armed only with wooden swords; no more dangerous than polio's clubs; and behind the bolomen the riflemen. The women threw themselves flat upon the ground and sought shelter at the first fire; so that few of them were injured. The onslaught of the bolomen was like the descent of the Mahdi fanatics upon Kitchener's men at Khartoum. They kept on coming faster than the soldiers could shoot them down, until they were so close that our cavalrymen had not time to fire and load, but went at them with clubbed carbines.

General Young has evidence that the priests of the reyna. Two prominent priests are in jail charged with aiding the insurrection, and will be tried by a military commission. Surveillance is being exercised over the finances of some of the larger parishes.

The American authorities recently permitted an insurgent to visit Gen. MacArthur to deliver to him letters for the wife of Capt. Charles D. Roberts of the 35th Vol. Inf. who was captured last May by the Filipinos. When the messenger returned to the insurgent lines Captain Roberts was released on parole. No details of his release have been received.

Gen. Pio del Pilar, who was recently released on parole, has been travelling in the province of Nueva Ecija, north of Manila, advising the Filipinos in arms to accept the amnesty offered by the authorities. He has returned to Manila and reports no success in his attempts to induce the rebels to lay down their arms. As he approached the town of Gapang at sunset the insurgents fired a volley, killing the companion who was traveling with him. Subsequently Gen. del Pilar was recognized by the insurgents, who gave him a captured American horse, together with a cavalry equipment. He was, however, advised to return to Manila.

The first official act of General MacArthur, throwing light on his policy in dealing with the insurgents, was that of a native, Ramon Lazamania, tried by a military commission in Batangas, convicted of being a spy, and sentenced to be hanged.

General MacArthur, after reviewing the case, decided that it was not proved that his presence within the lines was with the intent necessary to constitute him a spy under the laws of war. He disapproved the sentence and ordered that Lazamania be kept a prisoner of war. This is an exhibition of the same kind of leniency that General Otis showed. Before leaving Manila General Otis reviewed the findings of the commissions which had sentenced several Filipinos to death for guerrilla operations. The rule which he followed in all these cases was to approve the death sentence upon guerrillas who had attacked other Filipinos for supporting the Americans and to reduce to long imprisonment the penalties against those who had ambushed American soldiers.

Gabriel Cayaban, the President of a town in Pangasinan province, has been convicted of conspiring against the Government and sentenced to five years' imprisonment, with a fine of \$2,000.

MARRIAGE BELLS AT MANILA.

Promptly at 12 o'clock on June 1, as the Cathedral chimed rang out their noon hour, followed by the hundreds of Manila's old Spanish bells, Dr. Henry Page and Edith Longfellow Greenleaf, daughter of Colonel Greenleaf, Chief Surgeon of the Department of the Philippines were united in wedlock, at the residence of the bride's parents on Calle Mozalea. Flags representing the different branches of the service, and numerous varieties of palms tastefully arranged about the reception rooms, formed the most appropriate and coolest decorations. Though no formal invitations were issued, the house was crowded and guests began to arrive at half-past eleven. The Misses Florence and Marjory Page, daughters of Colonel Page, and the Misses Mosely, daughters of Major Mosely, of the Medical Department, were the hostesses for the bride. A Filipino orchestra, hidden away among the palms, rendered delightful music of Spanish and American selection. With the first notes of Mendelssohn's Wedding March, the bride, looking lovely and dainty in white organdy and tulle veil, descended the stairs on the arm of her father. The ushers, Dr. Kulp, Lieut. McMillen, Dr. W. L. Lewis and Mr. Ray Greenleaf, formed with white ribbons, an aisle down the centre of the room to a group of palms, where the groom with his best man, Dr. Harry Greenleaf, met the bride, and the Rev. Mr. Brown married them with the beautiful Episcopal service. Congratulations were extended by the numerous friends. Shortly after the ceremony the happy couple drove to the launch landing on the Pasig river and went aboard the transport Sumner, which sailed the same afternoon for Japan, where the honeymoon will be spent.

This was the first largely attended and one of the prettiest weddings that has taken place in Manila. The ladies were charming in their light summer costumes, and, as the officers were all in white uniforms, it was a true Army wedding.

Among the guests were: Major-General MacArthur

and staff: Major-General Bates and staff; General and Mrs. Hall; Mrs. Page; Colonel Freizman; Colonel Math; Colonel Bush; Major Hall; Colonel and Mrs. Goodale; Major and Mrs. Mosely; Major and Mrs. Birmingham, Wakeman, Ireland, and Powell; Major and Mrs. Brown; Major and Mrs. Eadie; Major and Mrs. Devol; Mrs. Liscum; Major and Mrs. Price; Major and Mrs. Thomason; Mrs. Kier; Captain Miles; Dr. Lord; Dr. Kiburne; Dr. and Mrs. Stafford; Mrs. McRae; Mrs. Williams; Captain and Mrs. Day; Captain and Mrs. McAndrew; Mrs. Gibson; Mr. Luckerman and many others.

ACOUSTIC TRIANGULATION.

The "Atlantic Monthly" for August will publish an article by Mr. Sylvester Baxter, describing a system of signalling by which a vessel can find its way in thick weather all along the coast as well as into port. The system is based upon a notation of the difference in the intervals between sounds transmitted by bells located on shore, through the water at the rate of 4,712 feet a second from stations at the entrance of a harbor. The fixed mathematical relation of time intervals subsisting between simultaneously sounded signals received at any unknown point from three triangularly disposed signalling stations established at known distances from one another, determines the angles between these stations and the point of observation.

The bells are separated by the distance that sound will travel under water in ten seconds or 47,120 feet, and are sounded at intervals of ten seconds between each. The navigator is furnished with a diagram showing at what point sound from the several bells will reach him at a given interval after they are struck. Knowing the distance between the bells, and the intervals at which they are sounded he can determine his location by the diagram. With a special telephone receiver invented for the purpose by Professor Gray the signals can be heard more than five miles away. This instrument may be attached to the outside skin of the ship under water, near the keel and on either side of the bow, like a pair of ears, with wire connections made to the pilot houses therefrom, or it may be dropped over the side like a sounding-line when there is any occasion to use it.

Signal No. 1 would be located at the entrance of a harbor, with Nos. 2 and 3 off shore, to the right and left. With a special cable laid to each, the signals would be automatically sounded once in thirty seconds, at intervals of ten seconds between each. To identify each signal: No. 1 would declare itself by one stroke, No. 2 by two strokes; and No. 3 by three strokes, notated in quick succession; as in the clicking of a telegraph instrument. These signals would be accurately located on the coast chart. The curves of equal sound-intervals could be printed on the chart, or better still, to the avoidance of confusion with other markings on the chart, they could be printed or engraved on some translucent substance like glass or celluloid, and laid upon the chart.

"Acoustic triangulation," as it is called, is the joint invention of Mr. Arthur J. Mundy, a Boston gentleman, and Prof. Elisha Gray, and is an application at sea of the principle of triangulation used in surveying on land. In this case the three points are located by sound instead of by sight.

WEST POINT APPOINTMENTS.

Cadets for West Point under the increase provided by recent legislation have been appointed, during the past week, from the States at large, as follows:

Newton E. Buckley, alt., Stromsburg, Neb.; by Senator Allen.

Quincy A. Gilmore, Trenton, N. J.; James H. Hayes, alt., Atlantic City, N. J.; by Senator Sewell.

John K. Cochran, Mercer, Pa.; Edwin W. Riebenbeck, alt., Philadelphia, Pa.; by Senator Penrose.

James J. O'Hara, San Francisco, Cal.; Charles F. Adams, alt., San Francisco, Cal.; by Senator Perkins.

John M. Price, Jr., alt., Lake City, Fla.; by Senator Tallaferrro.

Donald A. Robinson, Seattle, Washington; by Senator Foster.

George V. Strong, Helena, Mont.; Stanley Koch, Bozeman, Mont.; James A. Ulio, 1st alt., Fort Keogh, Mont.; Richard E. Cummings, 2d alt., Glendive, Mont.; by Senator Carter.

Merrill D. Wheeler, Cavendish, Vermont; by Senator Ross.

Elmer O. Fippin, Columbus, Ohio; Charles L. Wyman, alt., Painesville, Ohio; by Senator Hanna.

Eastman A. Burrows, Grand Forks, N. Dak.; Charles T. Thompson, alt., Jamestown, N. Dak.; by Senator McCumber.

Carr W. Waller, New Bloomfield, Mo.; Wm. H. Findlay, alt.; Kansas City, Mo.; by Senator Vest.

Pilham Davis Glassford, Carthage, Mo.; George E. Osborn, alt., Warrensburg, Mo.; by Senator Cockrell.

L. K. Houlton, Minneapolis, Minn.; L. J. McNair, alt., Benedij, Minn.; by Senator Davis.

James B. Woolnough, Spring Park, Minn.; Donald F. Stevens, alt., St. Paul, Minn.; by Senator Nelson.

Matthew H. Thomlinson, North Haven, Conn.; Harold S. Hitrick, alt., Norwich, Conn.; by Senator Platt.

Ralph T. Ward, Denver, Colo.; by Senator Wolcott.

Regular appointments for entrance in 1901:

Louis P. Schoonmaker, Paterson, N. J.; Chas. White, alt., Ridgewood, N. J.; Thos. B. Doe, Asheville, N. C.; William W. West, Jr., alt., Asheville, N. C.; Bruce McIlwain, Port Huron, Mich.; Herbert C. Hubel, alt., St. Clair, Mich.; Calvin A. Seadman, alt., Berlin, Wis.; Charles F. Herde, Londonville, Ohio; Dwight E. Werts, alt., Dalton, Ohio.

TREASURY DECISIONS.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has held in a recent decision that officers of the Volunteer Signal Corps are entitled under the act of May 26, 1900, to extra pay upon the same conditions and subject to the same limitations as Volunteer officers of the general staff and officers of Volunteer organizations, whether discharged before or after January 12, 1899.

The Quartermaster-General of the Army, through the Secretary of War, has requested the decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury as to the proper construction of the act of May 26, 1900, under the heading of "Mileage of officers, etc." The Comptroller holds that the full three cents per mile deducted from the officers' mileage account must be turned over to the Quartermaster's Department and credited to the appropriation for transportation of the Army and its supplies in all cases where that department has furnished the transportation, and this, too, without regard to the class of roads over which the transportation has been furnished. If transportation is not furnished by the Quartermaster's Department, its appropriation is not entitled to any credit.

The Comptroller also holds that the money turned

over to an authorized officer of the Quartermaster's Department and credited to the appropriation for transportation of the Army and its supplies will be available for use to the same extent that it would be if it had been regularly appropriated. In commenting on this case the Comptroller makes the following pertinent remarks: "It may be difficult to reconcile this with our ideas of correct business methods, just as it is to explain why the matter of mileage to officers should be entrusted to two different departments of the Army, each contending with the other against the depletion of its appropriation in the settlement of the officers' accounts."

Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, assigned to command the United States Army in China, has been promoted by the President to the grade of Major-General of Volunteers. This promotion is made for two reasons: to reward General Chaffee for his excellent services in Cuba and to give him rank commensurate with the force which will be under his command in China. The fact of his advancement will be cabled General Chaffee so as to reach him at Nagasaki, Japan. The promotion of General Chaffee makes one additional Major-General of Volunteers, and although his commission reads "to fill an original vacancy," it was never suspected before the existing contingency arose, a vacancy existed. It is said that the promotion of General Miles to be a Lieutenant-General caused a vacancy in the grade of Major-General of Volunteers. It is also claimed that as the law allows a Major-General for every 12,000 men, the Army was "nearly" entitled to another officer of this rank, having a surplus of about 9,000 men, counting in the staff, Hospital Corps men and members of the Signal Corps. It really, however, makes no difference what caused the vacancy, as it will undoubtedly be confirmed by the Senate.

Those who imagine present undertakings are blazing a new path, will do well to ponder the series of articles which we conclude this week, on the "Civic Side of Naval Administration." They will read in this week's article of the activity of the Navy nearly half a century ago, in protecting the lives and property of American citizens during civil war in China, a condition that is being repeated to-day. They will learn also that the combination of the bureaus of steam engineering and construction existed in the time of Secretary Dobbin in 1853. There was a discussion in 1854 about an isthmian canal and the Secretary then gave his opinion that the work was wholly impracticable, a decision which the existing state of engineering went far to justify. Mr. Raymond has done the Navy a valuable service in presenting in a concise form a record of the slow progress made in naval development, and in thus bringing to the attention of those who have the interests of the Navy at heart, the fact that no reform has been effected, no progress achieved without persistent and repeated efforts often in the face of obstinate and unreasonable opposition.

We have received a copy of the report of Lieut.-Col. H. H. Margent, 20th Vol. Inf. (Capt. 2d Cav.), on the battle of San Mateo, P. I., Dec. 19, 1899, when Gen. H. W. Lawton was killed. The report is dated "North of Manila, Dec. 23, 1899." This is now it describes the death of Gen. Lawton, which occurred shortly after the wound of Lieut. Breckinridge: "He remained a few moments, asked Lieut. Breckinridge how he felt, said a few words to Major Rodgers about my dispositions for the fight, and then starting back to the firing line was shot before he had advanced but a few stages. He was shot just above the heart, with his face toward the enemy. He fell to the ground and lived but a few moments."

We shall treat of the report more at length in our next issue.

The death in China of Col. E. H. Liscum of the 9th Inf. results in the promotion of Lieut.-Col. Charles F. Robe of the 17th Inf. to be colonel of the 9th, and Major L. M. O'Brien of the 17th Inf. to be lieutenant-colonel in his regiment. Colonel Robe is at the present time with his regiment in the Philippines, and it is said will not be able to join his new regiment for some time. He is an officer of ability and has the confidence and respect of his men. Major O'Brien, who is promoted to the grade of lieutenant-colonel, is one of the best officers in the Army. Since the time over a year ago when he went to the Philippines he has rendered excellent service with his regiment.

Major-General Wood, the Military Governor of Cuba, has been at the War Department during the week consulting with the Secretary and the Adjutant-General relative to making a further withdrawal of troops from his command with a view to using them for service in China. It has been decided that the 1st Inf., now stationed at Pinar del Rio, will be the first regiment to be brought to this country, possibly in August. Other regiments will come later, but what ones will be chosen has not yet been definitely decided. At the present time there are approximately 5,000 troops in Cuba, and General Wood thinks most of this force is necessary prior to the conclusion of the October election there. Naturally much depends upon the future developments in China.

Though definite figures cannot as yet be given of the numbers engaged at Tien-Tsin and the casualties, computations on the figures published give interesting results. Placing those in the fight at 1,600 Japs, 900 British, 800 Americans and 4,000 Russians, it would appear that the percentages of loss were: Americans, 7; British, 11; Japanese, 23; Russians, 3.

Major T. T. Knox, of the Inspector General's Department, will soon start upon an inspection trip to all the volunteer soldiers' homes in this country. Major Knox will be forced to travel in every section of the country and will be absent from the War Department for about two months.

General Breckinridge, the Inspector General, has recently recommended to the Secretary of War that an inspector be detailed with the Army in China. He suggested two officers of his department whose knowledge of European languages will be of the greatest assistance to General Chaffee. No action has yet been taken in the matter.

Quartermaster-General Ludington visited West Point July 13. The detachment of cavalry under Lieut. Lindsey met the distinguished visitor at the wharf. Colonel Mills and Lieut. Rivers were in waiting with a carriage and General Ludington was driven to the Superintendent's quarters. As the party reached the brow of the hill a salute was fired. In the afternoon a review was held.

PERSONALS.

Lieut. A. S. Conklin, 7th Art., was a recent visitor at Fort Myer, Va.

Medical Inspector D. N. Berlotette, U. S. N., sailed for England July 18 on the steamship St. Paul.

Gov. Allen, of Porto Rico, is visiting his home at Lowell, Mass., prior to returning to his charge.

Mrs. G. E. Glenn, widow of Col. G. E. Glenn, U. S. A., and Miss Foote, are spending the summer at South Fallsburgh, N. Y.

Lieut. H. R. Burgess, C. E., was a recent arrival in San Francisco for service abroad with troops of the Engineer battalion.

Lieut. A. F. Cassells, 7th Art., under recent orders changes base from Fort Adams, R. I., where he recently arrived to Fort Monroe, Va.

Lieut. M. F. Smith, 20th Inf., is a recent arrival at Fort Slocum, N. Y., and has entered upon duty with the recruit detachment at that post.

Capt. G. A. Zinn, C. E., was a recent arrival in San Francisco to wait for Co. E of the battalion en route from West Point to the Pacific coast en route to Manila.

Miss Blanch Emory, daughter of Comdr. W. H. Emory, U. S. N., is at Newport visiting Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock. Miss Emory's health has been completely restored.

Comdr. Wm. H. Everett, U. S. N., retains command of the refrigerating ship Glacier, and it is quite probable that this command will not be changed until Commander Everett completes his present cruise.

Lieut. Chas. A. Clarke, U. S. N., retired, has, since the completion of his Spanish war service at Mare Island, taken up his residence in the pleasant little town of Fairfield, Iowa, his address being 300 South Main street.

The Philadelphia Saturday "Evening Post" of July 14 has an excellent likeness of Capt. W. Dickens, U. S. N., accompanying the story of his getting the U. S. S. Indiana ready for service, which has already been told in the Army and Navy Journal.

Commodore R. R. Wallace, U. S. N., retired, and family are summering at East Gloucester, Mass. The two daughters of Commodore and Mrs. Wallace are the sensations of the season at Gloucester, their beauty being of that delicate type so seldom seen at the seashore.

The June list of retirements in the line of the Navy leaves Lieut. G. W. Denfeld, U. S. N., but three from promotion to the grade of lieutenant commander. Lieutenant Denfeld is now detailed for duty in the Bureau of Equipment, and has control of the electric plants of the ships under construction and in commission.

The news recently received from Manila that Commander F. P. Gilmore, U. S. N., had been invalided to the Mare Island Naval Hospital, was not a surprise to his friends, for it has been known for some months past that Comdr. Gilmore's health was in a precarious condition. The retirement of Comdr. Gilmore takes effect June 30, under the Personnel act.

The wife and daughter of Col. W. F. Spurgin, U. S. A., of the 6th Inf., will leave New York on the 24th inst. en route for Manila to join Col. Spurgin there. Col. Spurgin is Collector of Customs for the District of Manila. Recent reports from there show that the health of the station was never better than at present, and the sicknesses are mostly traceable to carelessness in diet or exposure to the sun.

Capt. T. F. Jewell, U. S. N., is now on duty with the Board for examination for promotion and also for the retirement of officers for all causes. The current work of these boards has been quite arduous for some time past, but in view of the heated term and the necessity for the usual leave of absence for the members, the next few weeks will see but little if any work done by either of these important bodies.

General Robert Williams, U. S. A., retired, with his two daughters, is spending the heated term at the Hotel Netherwood, Netherwood, N. J. General Williams's married daughter, Mrs. J. B. Patton, is visiting her husband's family in South Carolina. Lieut. Patton is on board the U. S. S. Montgomery, and from present appearances will remain on that vessel until her arrival in the United States, whither the ship has been ordered for necessary repairs and overhauling.

Col. Percival C. Pope, U. S. M. C., and Mrs. Pope arrived at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., on July 11, and took possession of the fine headquarters provided for the commanding officer of marines at that Yard, and have already welcomed many friends who have in mind the charming hospitality dispensed by Mrs. Pope in days of old. Col. Pope has completely recovered from his serious illness from which he was invalided from Manila, and looks forward to a winter in Brooklyn with much pleasure.

The recent assignment of Comdr. Nathan E. Niles, U. S. N., to the command of the U. S. S. Nashville, on the Asiatic station, detaches from the Norfolk Navy Yard an officer who has come to be regarded as one of the ablest, in many directions, who has been on duty there for a long time. Comdr. Niles has been in charge of the Equipment Department of the Yard for many months, and this detail is looked upon as a fit reward for the excellent showing made in that department. Many good wishes accompany Comdr. Niles to his new field of duty.

Trinity Church corporation has had the tomb of Alexander Hamilton in Trinity Church yard, New York, renovated. Easily traced, now, is the inscription: "To the memory of Alexander Hamilton the Corporation of Trinity Church has erected this monument in testimony of their respect for the Patriot of Incomparable Integrity, the Soldier of Approved Valour, the Statesman of Consummate Wisdom, whose talents and virtues will be admired by grateful posterity long after this marble shall have mouldered into dust. He died July 12, 1804, aged 47." At the foot of the sarcophagus lies a plain tablet—also made clean and white—with this record: Eliza, daughter of Philip Schuyler, widow of Alexander Hamilton, born at Albany, August 9, 1737 (?), died at Washington, November 9, 1834. Interred here.

Passed Asst. Engr. John C. Kafer, U. S. N., retired, has carried out his plans formed last spring, and has gone to Europe on an extended leave with the object of "doing" the continent as thoroughly as possible during the Exhibition year. The original intention of Mr. Kafer was to have as a companion Commodore C. H. Loring, ex-Chief of Bureau of Steam Engineering, but on account of private business Commodore Loring was unable to go, so Passed Asst. Engr. Kafer will do the Exhibition alone. During his stay abroad it is the intention of this officer to collect some information of value for the use of the Engineer Club of New York, of which he is a member. This information will be mainly of a technical character, but will be embodied in a report to the Board of Management of the club for its use and publication.

Lieut. Monroe C. Kerth, 23d Inf., on sick leave, is at 5101 State street, Chicago.

Col. M. A. Cochran, U. S. A., retired, residing at Fort Thomas, Ky., reached his 64th birthday on July 18.

Lieut. Harry E. Smith, 1st Art., has been called from Fort Dade, Fla., to Chicago, Ill., by a death in his family.

Major A. C. Taylor, 4th Art., left Vedado, Cuba, this week for the U. S. en route to Fort Hancock, N. J., his new station.

Lieut.-Col. J. N. Coe, U. S. A., retired, residing at 144 S. Oak street, Spokane, Wash., reached his 64th birthday July 21.

Capt. C. Mackay, U. S. A., late 3d Cav., retired from active service July 10, is at 216 Walton avenue, South Orange, N. J.

Major J. M. K. Davis, U. S. A., on a short leave from Governors Island, is spending it at New London, Merimack County, N. H.

Col. John I. Rodgers, 5th Art., presided over a board which met at Fort Hamilton this week to examine candidates for a commission.

Mrs. John Kemp Mizner, widow of Gen. J. K. Mizner, U. S. A., at present in Louisville, Ky., expects to go to the Adirondacks next month.

Lieut. J. A. Ryan, 9th Cav., A. D. C. to Gen. Merriam, left Denver, Colo., this week on leave to return about the middle of August.

Lieut.-Gen. N. A. Miles has accepted an invitation from the Governor of Pennsylvania to visit the State troops encamped at Mt. Gretna.

Lieut. A. G. Jenkins, 1st Art., now on leave, will join at Fort McPherson, Ga., about July 31, his battery having moved there since he left.

Col. Tully McCrea, 6th Art., promoted this week, vice Williston, retired, is on leave at Sacket Harbor, N. Y., until early in November next.

Col. Jacob Kline, 21st Inf., on leave from Manila, has had it extended two months and is spending a portion of it at Plattsburg Barracks.

Ahmed Pacha, the Turkish admiral who came to this country to consult shipbuilders in regard to procuring a war vessel for Turkey, sailed this week for home.

Capt. John McClellan, 5th Art., rejoined at Fort Hancock, N. Y., this week from a short leave and then went to Fort Hamilton for temporary board duty.

Capt. John C. F. Tillson, 14th U. S. Inf., in a private cablegram from Manila July 15, says: "Shall start from here at once for China, and that he was quite well."

Gen. G. M. Randall, commanding the Department of Alaska, arrived at Fort St. Michael from Cape Nome on July 2 and returns there as soon as he disposes of some matters at the fort.

Col. William L. Haskin, 2d Art., was expected in New York this week from Cuba to remain in the U. S. until October next. His many friends in New York and vicinity will be glad to see him.

Major H. P. Kingsbury, 6th Cav., visited in Brooklyn this week on a farewell visit prior to starting, about Aug. 1, for Fort Myer for San Francisco en route to Philippines or wherever else duty calls.

Mrs. Southerland, wife of Lieut.-Comdr. Southerland, of the U. S. S. Dolphin, with her two young daughters, spent a day at her house in Washington this week en route from her home in Kentucky to Boston. She will pass the rest of the season on the New England coast.

Admiral and Mrs. Selfridge gave a reception and lawn party recently at their residence in Jamestown, R. I., at which over 200 guests were present including Admiral Farquhar and other officers of the warships, and the officers from the training and torpedo stations and the War College.

Naval Cadet E. C. Kalbfus, U. S. N., is attached to the U. S. S. General Alava as watch and division officer. Nearly all of the naval cadets in the Philippines are doing the duty of commissioned officers, and the last reports from Admiral Remy show their ability to carry out all sorts of duty with energy and discretion.

The much-talked-of "Maine" banquet was given at the Hotel Sovoy, London, July 16. A model of the hospital ship, composed of white flowers with green sails, held the centre of the table. The guests included U. S. Ambassador Choate and Mrs. Choate, Lady Randolph Churchill, Lieut. George Cornwallis West, and all the ladies of the Maine Committee.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for the week ending July 18, 1900: Lieut. E. E. Downs, U. S. A.; Capt. G. A. Converse, U. S. N.; Admiral J. A. Howell, U. S. N.; Lieut. J. C. Castner, U. S. A.; Lieut. T. H. E. McIntyre, U. S. N.; Lieut. H. P. McIntosh, U. S. N.; H. W. Carpenter, U. S. Marines; Capt. C. A. Devol, U. S. A.

I hear good reports of the work that Col. William P. Duvall, 4th Vol. Inf. (Captain 1st Art.), has been doing in the Philippines. I expected this, for in the whole Army there are few men of the ability, energy, common sense and tact that Col. Duvall possesses. I shall be much surprised if he is not promoted to brigadier-general of Volunteers at the next vacancy. The President had a fine opportunity to note his personal and military qualifications when Duvall was organizing the 26th Regiment at Plattsburg last year.—Town Topics.

The transport Hancock, which arrived at San Francisco on the night of July 13, had on board among others Capt. J. H. Duvall, commissary; Capt. E. A. Lewis and F. D. Evans, 18th Inf.; Capt. F. D. Krug, 20th Inf.; Capt. E. T. Winston, 19th Inf.; Capt. H. E. Green, 11th Vol. Cav.; Capt. G. T. Summerlin, 32d Vol. Inf.; Capt. F. S. Whitman, 29th Vol. Inf.; 1st Lieut. E. W. Clark, M. Baldwin, A. S. Brooks, H. B. Fiske, Pordan, O. S. Eskridge, 18th Inf.; Lieut. W. E. Dove, 12th Inf.; H. A. Woodruff, 17th Inf.

A complete denial by Capt. Carl Reichmann, U. S. A., military attaché with the Boer army, of the report that he led a party of Boers in the fight at Sannas Post last March, has just reached the Secretary of War. That part referring to the charge says: "I was very much surprised one day by a telegram from our consul at Pretoria to the effect that I was quoted in a Reuter's telegram as having led the Boers in their descent on Sannas Post. I immediately telegraphed him that I had been present as a mere spectator and mailed him certificates from the other attaches to the same effect: in fact, I was present under charge of a guide furnished us by the Transvaal Government. Mr. Hay informed me that he had denied the story in the local papers here and cabled a denial to Washington." Capt. Reichmann appends to his report a statement signed by Capt. J. Allum, military attaché of the Norwegian army, and I. Demange, the French military attaché, declaring that he took no part whatever in the fight.

Lieut.-Col. D. H. Kinzie, 1st Art., assumed command of Fort Barrancas, Fla., on July 11.

Capt. W. B. Dunn and Lieut. H. C. Schumm, U. S. A., sailed for England this week on the steamship Mesaba.

Major James O'Hara, 1st Art., has arrived at Fort Screven, Ga., from the Pacific coast and assumed command of Tybee Island.

Lieut. H. La F. Applewhite, 2d Art., joined July 18 at Fort Screven from detached service at St. Augustine and afterwards left on a month's leave.

Gen. Grenville M. Dodge and Lieut.-Col. Arthur H. Lee, military attaché to the British Embassy at Washington, D. C., are recent arrivals in New York from England.

Major A. L. Myer, 11th Inf., on leave at 2 Linden avenue, Troy, N. Y., will join at Fort Columbus on the arrival of the battalion of his regiment in New York from Porto Rico about Aug. 1.

Capt. F. W. Foster, 5th Cav., lately visiting in Washington, D. C., went to Fort Myer, Va., this week to command the post after the departure of the squadron, 3d Cav., and until the arrival of the squadron, 5th Cav., from Porto Rico.

Comdr. Geo. A. Kearny, U. S. N., is at the Boston Navy Yard in charge of the Engineering Department of that station. The house assigned to Commander Kearny has been considerably improved since last year, and is now among the most comfortable in the yard.

W. Stuart Smith, Asst. Engineer, U. S. N., retired, has been assigned to engineering duty at the naval dock yard, Cavite, and sailed by the last steamer from San Francisco. Asst. Engineer Smith has lived in California since his retirement in October, 1890.

Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Greenlees and family have taken quarters for the summer at Cape May, and Mrs. C. N. Offley, wife of Lieutenant Offley, U. S. N., a daughter, is with her father and mother. Lieutenant Offley is serving a tour of sea service on the U. S. S. Iowa.

Lieut. W. G. Miller, U. S. N., is undergoing the regular course of instruction at the Naval Torpedo Station and School, Newport, and will remain for the whole course. Lieutenant Miller is a son-in-law of Capt. B. H. McCalla, U. S. N., now in command of the U. S. S. Newark at Taku.

The detachment of Comdr. R. P. Rodgers, U. S. N., from command of the Nashville is somewhat of a surprise to his friends in this country, for his sea service in command of that vessel began only a year ago. It is feared that the condition of his health may have had something to do with his detachment.

An engagement recently announced is that of Miss Mary Stoppani Harris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Perry Cox, of 217 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn, to Mr. Lewis Randolph Hamersly, Jr., of New York City. Mr. Hamersly's father is well known to the military service as the publisher of books, including those of a military character.

Lieut. J. M. Pickrell, U. S. N., is on sick leave, but this will expire on the 28th of the present month, when he will, if fit for duty, then be assigned to duty, possibly in the east. Lieutenant Pickrell's health has been quite precarious for a long time past, and it is understood that he will apply for an extension of his present leave on its expiration.

Mrs. Skipwith, mother of Asst. Paymaster Hugh Skipwith, U. S. N., of the Fish Commission steamer Albatross, has gone to Europe for a long tour. Most of her time will be passed in France during the present summer, but next winter Mrs. Skipwith intends to spend in Italy with a possible voyage to Japan if the political situation improves.

Comdr. A. J. Iverson, U. S. N., retired, resides in Boston, Mass., and has been detailed, at the request of the State authorities, to command the State school ship Enterprise. The usefulness of this vessel has been recognized by the educational magnates of Massachusetts in a fitting manner, and it is a matter of considerable surprise that so few States have taken advantage of the law on that subject.

Paymaster Leeds C. Kerr, U. S. N., is the pay officer of the U. S. S. Iowa, and expresses the hope that the ship may finish her cruise on the Asiatic station. Paymaster Kerr has been on that station a full cruise, but regards it as the best station for the naval officer afloat. Paymaster Kerr has hosts of friends in Shanghai and Nagasaki, and it is not unlikely that his wishes may be gratified before his present cruise is up.

The retirement for age on July 15 of Col. Edward B. Williston, 6th Art., removes from the active list an officer of long and distinguished service and an expert artilleryman who has done excellent service in the past in raising the standard of his arm. A veteran of the Civil war, in which he served with distinction, and with an enviable record in the Spanish-American war, in which he served as Brigadier-General of Volunteers from May 4, 1898, until June 12, 1899, he has deserved well of his country. His record in the Philippines has been of the same high order, and he was at the post of duty until the time arrived when, under the law, the period of his active service terminated.

In a complimentary notice of Lieut. Roy B. Harper, 7th U. S. Cav., aide de camp to Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, the "Saturday Evening Herald," of Chicago, in a recent issue said: "Lieut. Harper is a Chicago boy, who has won considerable distinction in the matter of important army assignments within the last two years. He graduated from West Point in the class of '97, and was assigned to the 7th Cav.—Custer's old command—then stationed at Fort Grant, Ariz. He served there for nearly a year, experiencing considerable rough service. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, upon the organization of the 1st Illinois Vol. Cav., he was elected lieutenant-colonel of the new organization, and was by five years the youngest officer of that rank in the service. The 1st Illinois Cav. only got as far as Chickamauga when hostilities ceased in Cuba. Lieut. Harper returned to the Regular Army and was detailed to the work of mustering out Illinois troops. In the meantime the 7th had been ordered to Macon, Ga., where it was joined by Lieut. Harper in December, 1898. In January, 1899, he went to Cuba with his regiment, and was soon after detailed provost marshal of Camp Columbia and the surrounding suburbs. He was later selected and appointed aide de camp to Gen. Chaffee, and for the last six months has been located at the headquarters Division of Cuba, in the Palace at Havana. With Gen. Chaffee and Gov.-Gen. Wood he made official trips on the island, covering almost every foot of Cuba. One of his last trips was with these officers and an escort of cavalry, 152 miles of which was by horseback and ambulance. Lieut. Harper's last assignment was in charge of a revenue cutter which circled the island, landing at each of the ports on the southern coast, at which he delivered the official election blanks."

THE ARMY.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.
GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.
LIEUT. GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, Commanding.

G. O. 9, JULY 13, DEPT. OF LAKES.

I. In view of the fact that two battalions of the 2d and 5th Infantry are to be sent from the United States for active field service as soon as practicable, the commanding officers at posts in this department where parts of these organizations are stationed will use every effort to see that all enlisted men available for this service are given thorough instruction in pointing and aiming drills, mechanism and management of their rifles and as much target practice as it is practicable to let them have.

All officers of experience know how absolutely essential it is that a soldier in active service should be a good shot and thoroughly understand his rifle. A systematic and thorough course of pointing and aiming instruction supplemented by a few shots at each range, to enable the man to understand the peculiarities of his arm as to shooting, will generally result in making the recruit a fair shot. This result when attained will not only be an absolutely essential qualification to a soldier's efficiency but it will give him confidence in himself and his rifle, which always makes a brave man more resolute and generally makes a timid man forget his fears.

II. With this end in view, commanding officers at stations garrisoned by the 2d and 5th Infantry, will at once begin the above indicated course of instruction for all soldiers and recruits and continue them daily, Sundays excepted, for as many hours each day as is practicable until all men are properly instructed.

III. As soon as the battalions of the 2d and 5th Infantry arrive from Cuba their instruction will be commenced and prosecuted vigorously upon the same lines until all men destined for foreign service reach as high a degree of proficiency in handling their arms as is possible.

The Commanding General of the Department is confident that it is only necessary to call the attention of officers to this important matter in order to have the spirit of the foregoing directions cheerfully and intelligently complied with.

IV. A compliance with the provisions of this order must in no way delay action upon requirements of General Orders No. 90, Headquarters of the Army, July 7, 1900.

By command of Brigadier-General Wheeler:

W. P. HALL, A. A. G.

G. O. 15, JUNE 22, D. S. & P. P.

1st Lieut. James G. Harbord, 10th Cav., Acting Aide-de-Camp, is announced as A. A. G. of the Department, vice Major George Andrews, A. A. G., granted leave of absence.

By Order of Colonel Whitlaid:
GEO. ANDREWS, A. A. G.

G. O. 13, JUNE 29, D. S. & P. P.

Gives directions for the observance of Wednesday, July 4, 1900, the 124th anniversary of the Independence of the United States.

G. O. 89, JULY 4, 1900, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

This order, which amends par. 3 of G. O. 88, May 26, 1899, relating to furloughs to enlisted men, was published in the Army and Navy Journal of July 14, 1900, page 1068, but should have been numbered "G. O. 89," instead of G. O. 88.

G. O. 93, JULY 13, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

I.—By direction of the Secretary of War, the company of the 25th U. S. Inf. from Fort Sam Houston, Tex., ordered to take station at Fort Grant, A. T., by G. O. 80, July 7, 1900, from this office, will instead proceed to Fort Logan, Colo., for station, relieving Troop L, 1st U. S. Cav. The commanding officer, Department of Texas, will arrange with the commanding general, Department of the Colorado, for details of this movement.

II.—By direction of the Secretary of War, scissors are added to the authorized list of articles supplied by the Subsistence Department to general prisoners and published in par. 2, G. O. 27, June 30, 1896, as amended by G. O. 23, Aug. 3, 1896, from this office.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 94, JULY 16, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following rules and regulations governing the preliminary examination of candidates for admission to the school for electrician sergeants, established at Fort Monroe, Va., by G. O. 71, May 22, 1900, from this office, are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned.

1. An applicant will not be recommended unless he has sought for a year or more to become practically familiar with one or more classes of electric machinery or with some portion of the elementary literature on electricity.

2. In the examination the applicant should first be required to name two or three commercial or service electrical machines with which he is most familiar; also the machinery or apparatus which he believes might safely be intrusted to his sole charge; also the books on electricity which he has studied.

3. He should then be carefully watched while handling only the kind of machinery or apparatus with which he claims to be most familiar; as supplementary only, he may be further examined by questions and answers regarding it.

4. If, for example, he should only claim to be a steam boiler tender or fireman and should display full knowledge and dexterity in the use of the boiler and in the use of all its appurtenances, he may be recommended. But if he should fail on such important points as to operate satisfactorily the injector or pump, or to verify the water gauge, or to maintain a uniform fire, etc., he will not be recommended.

5. If an applicant should claim to be a skilled mechanic and should allow a screw-driver to slip from the head of a screw, or a wrench to slip from a nut, or should cut a screw's thread inaccurately, or fail to assemble a piece of mechanism as he found it before dismounting, etc., he should not be recommended.

6. If having no chance to handle machinery, the applicant should show upon examination exceptional knowledge from books of industrial, direct, and current electricity, such as of the construction, use and care of engines, boilers, dynamos, switchboards, storage batteries, motors, starting boxes, arc and incandescent lamps, wiring telephones, telegraph, etc., or a large fraction thereof, he may be favorably considered.

7. The circumstances regarded as favorable to the applicant will be as follows: Under twenty-five years of age, unmarried, qualified as gunner, having joined a correspondence school of electricity, owning books on electrical apparatus, frequently visiting light and power plants, seeing details in line construction, having friends in the electrical business, evidently appreciative of responsibility, and industrious.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

CIRCULAR 23, JULY 13, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

I.—By direction of the Secretary of War, upon the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, the following conventional signs, adopted for representing wire fences, will hereafter be used for such representation upon all maps prepared under the direction of the War Department:

On maps in black and white—(1) Smooth wire fence (—o—o—o—o—o—o—); (2) Barbed wire fence (—x—x—x—x—x—x—). On maps in colors—(3) Smooth wire fence—As in (1) but with dashes in blue and circles in red. (4) Barbed wire fence—As in (2) but with dashes in blue and crosses in red.

II.—The following decision has been made and is published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

RECENT DEATHS.

The country now has to mourn the death of the gallant Emerson H. Liscum, Colonel, 9th U. S. Inf., who was killed at the head of his regiment July 13 before Tien-Tsin, China. The record of the deceased officer is a distinguished one. A Vermonter, he served as an enlisted man with Vermont troops in 1861, at the commencement of the Civil war. In 1862 he enlisted in the 12th Inf., rose to 1st sergeant, and in 1863 was commissioned 2d lieutenant and soon afterwards was promoted 1st lieutenant and received the brevet of captain for his gallantry at Bethesda Church and during the Virginia campaign. After the civil war he saw much frontier service and during the Spanish-American war again proved his gallantry and skill. As lieutenant-colonel, 24th Inf., he commanded his regiment in the Santiago campaign until wounded July 1, 1898, before San Juan, was on sick leave, then went to Manila, being appointed brigadier-general, U. S. V., July 12, 1898, and commanded a brigade. In April, 1899, he was promoted colonel, 9th Inf., on duty in the Philippines, and on June 27 sailed with it from there for Taku. His wife was with him in the Philippines and was noted for her good work in the hospitals there, and remained behind when he went to Taku. She is a daughter of the gallant Gen. A. S. Diven. Such in brief is the record of this lamented officer. Other officers of this gallant regiment were wounded in the same engagement: Major James Regan, in service for over 41 years, joining in 1858 as musician of Co. H, 2d Inf.; Capt. Chas. R. Noyes, regimental adjutant, a New Yorker; Capt. Edwin V. Bookmiller, an Ohioan, and 1st Lieut. Thos. W. Connell, another New Yorker, all good men and true.

That sturdy veteran and distinguished officer in his day, Col. John Hamilton, U. S. A., retired, died at his place of residence, Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, July 15. He had resided there for some years past and was a well known figure in church, G. A. R. and social circles, always having a live interest in all matters pertaining to the public welfare and progress. The deceased officer was born at Seneca, entered West Point from Indiana in 1843, was graduated in 1847, second in his class, and promoted to the Artillery. He served in the Mexican war, and when the Civil war broke out he was captain of the 3d Art. His service throughout the Civil war was gallant and distinguished, and he received the brevets of major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel for his conduct at Ft. Pulaski, Secessionville, James Island, S. C., and at Cluster, Fla. After the war he filled many important commands with credit to the service and himself, and attained to the colonelcy of the 5th Art. in 1883. He was retired for age Aug. 10, 1887. Many in and out of the Army will sincerely regret to learn of the death of "Jack" Hamilton, a model officer of the old school and a Christian gentleman.

Mrs. George B. Hendry, wife of Boatswain Hendry, U. S. N., died at her home at Warrington, Florida, July 11. She was a devoted member of the Episcopal church and was beloved by a large circle of friends. About a year ago she was wedded to George B. Hendry, master of the Government tug Sebago. She is survived by her grief-stricken husband, an infant child about three weeks of age, her parents, three sisters and two brothers. She was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Wheat, and was only 18 years of age. The floral tributes were numerous and beautiful.

Mr. Henry A. F. Worth, who died July 16 at Ramsey's, N. J., was graduated from West Point in 1859 and promoted to the 8th Inf. He became captain of the 6th Inf. in 1862, was disabled by a wound in that year and resigned July 14, 1863. He held a prominent public position in New York for several years, and was a son of Algernon S. Worth, lieutenant, U. S. N., who died in 1841.

John A. Lorraine, postmaster of Lorraine, N. J., who died there July 5, was a veteran of the Mexican war, and began his military service as a drummer at Governors Island when 11 years of age. He was also a veteran of the Civil war and was wounded at the first battle of Bull Run.

Mr. Edward G. Janeway, a prominent lawyer, son of Lieut.-Col. John H. Janeway, U. S. A., retired, died July 16 in New York, where he resided with his father. He was a popular member of several clubs and was unmarried.

Capt. Jonathan R. Bagley, of the 4th New Hampshire Vols. (Civil war), who died July 17 at West Derry, N. H., aged 83, was the father of Mrs. Norton, wife of Mr. Michael J. Norton, of Headquarters, Department of the East.

James Alfred Dennison, who died July 12 in New York, had a varied career. At the beginning of the Civil war he was in Missouri and served in a Missouri regiment. He entered West Point in 1866, was graduated in 1870 and promoted to the 2d Art., and in 1871 was transferred to the 8th Cav., and resigned Aug. 31, 1872, to take up the legal profession. From 1875 to 1876 he was major of Engineers; from 1882 to 1884 was Dep. Attorney General, New York State, was lieutenant-colonel for some years of the 71st Regiment, N. G. N. Y., and was a very popular officer. He leaves a widow and three children.

General MacArthur cabled under date of July 18 that Col. Liscum's remains were buried at Tongku on July 17.

Lieut. William C. Geiger, 14th Inf., who died recently in Manila of dysentery, was born in Staunton, Va., served in the ranks in the Engineer Battalion from 1896 to 1898; was appointed 2d lieutenant, 24th Inf., June 23, 1897, and promoted 1st lieutenant, 14th Inf., March 2, 1899.

Capt. Austin R. Davis, U. S. M. C., reported killed in China was a native of Georgia. He entered the Marine Corps as a 2d lieutenant on July 1, 1894. He went out to the Philippines in April, 1899, in charge of the marines, who took over the Cavite naval station from the military branch. His commission as captain in the Marine Corps is dated March 3, 1899.

Mrs. Hannah P. Howard, who died recently, aged 86, was the widow of W. L. Howard and mother of the wives of Rear Admiral A. H. McCormick and Capt. Geo. W. Pigman, U. S. N.

Capt. Chas. Franklin Roe, U. S. A., retired, who died July 18 at Horseheads near Elmira, N. Y., served in the early part of the civil war in the 9th New York, was appointed 1st lieutenant U. S. Colored Troops in 1863, was mustered out in 1865, appointed 2d lieutenant, 26th Inf., in 1866, and attained a captaincy, 11th Inf., in 1886. He was retired in December, 1890, for disability incurred in the line of duty.

Within a few hours of the publication of the news of the death of Capt. Austin R. Davis, U. S. M. C., in the battle at Tien-Tsin, Henry Clarke Davis, brother of the dead officer, volunteered his services to the Government for five years. Mr. Davis served in the 1st Georgia Cav.

Lieut. M. G. Spinks, 5th Art., on a short leave from Fort Monroe, Va., is visiting at Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

President McKinley was entertained at dinner at the Country Club, Washington, D. C., July 18, by Secretary of War Root and Adjutant-General Corbin.

Gen. Leonard Wood had an interview at the War Department, July 18, with the Secretary of War on the subject of withdrawing more troops from Cuba.

Army officers lately registering in New York were Major J. A. Buchanan, Capt. T. F. Dwyer, Capt. R. B. Turner, Major A. B. Taylor, Buckingham.

Gen. Thos. H. Barry sailed from San Francisco this week for Manila to report to General MacArthur for duty as chief of staff.

Col. Thomas F. Barr, U. S. A., passed through New York July 17 and called upon friends at Governors Island.

The transport Thomas arrived at Manila July 18 from San Francisco with seven officers and twenty-three men of the hospital corps, and 369 recruits in command of Major Charles A. Williams, 17th Inf.

Veterans of the blue and gray began to arrive at Atlanta, Ga., this week; among them Gen. A. P. Stewart, the oldest general officer of the Confederacy, formerly 2d lieutenant, 3d Art., who resigned in 1845.

Mr. Willard Harper, Executive Director of the 34th National Encampment, G. A. R., to meet at Chicago, August 26, has issued a comprehensive programme of what is to be done on each day of the encampment.

Col. J. W. Scully, A. Q. M. G., went from New Orleans to Buena Vista, Mex., this week to identify the graves of our soldiers who fell in the memorable battle in 1846, and to arrange for the transfer of the remains to American soil.

Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, Col. 6th Cav., has relinquished his position as attache at London, England, so as to join his regiment which is likely to see service in China. General "Sam" is not likely to hold a "soft snap" when active service is in front of him.

Mr. C. O. Brunner, treasurer of the Bethlehem Iron Company and Bethlehem Steel Company, completed on July 12 his fortieth year of service. The occasion was marked by the presentation to Mr. Brunner of a silver pitcher and salver and a handsome cane from his fellow members of the staff of the two companies.

On the evening of June 12 such of the members of the class '99, U. S. M. A., in the Philippines as could leave their stations assembled at the Army and Navy Club, Manila, P. I., and had a most enjoyable class supper. A native orchestra furnished the music and brought back thoughts of days gone by with their playing of the old corps songs. Those present were Lieuts. Heintzelman, Bundel, Hanson, Minus, Major, Symonds, Wilson, McClure, Brown, F. R. Stickle, Harris and Bushfield.

The usual pay-day "absence without leave" of a few men of the 15th Inf. at Fort Columbus, has incited the daily press to relate harrowing stories of wholesale desertions to avoid foreign service. The yarns would be funny were it not for the more serious element of filling the minds of our citizens with the erroneous idea that our troops lose courage when danger is in sight. The very contrary is true.

ENGLISH RIFLE CLUBS.

One result of the Boer war is shown in the effort being made to establish rifle clubs throughout England and Scotland on a larger and more practical scale than ever before. A. P. Humphrey, a member of the Council, of the National Rifle Association, and former commander of the Cambridge University Volunteers, has just returned from Switzerland, where he has made an extensive examination of the rifle clubs and ranges in that country. His report is being published throughout the British press. The great advantage of the Swiss clubs are: Organization for the purpose of the military regulation of rifle practice, supply of government ammunition below cost price, possession by the men of government rifles in their own homes, small expense at which ranges can be made and worked, the custom of shooting on Sundays, when men are free from work, and the great popularity of rifle shooting. The rifle clubs which will shortly be formed will bear the imprimatur of the War Office. The cost to the public will at present be limited to one rifle for every ten members and somewhat less than two rounds of ammunition a week with which to practice. It is expected that Lord Salisbury's dream of "an armed people, a people of which every grown-up man can handle his rifle," will be fulfilled later both by natural patriotism and enthusiasm for rifle practice. Little can be done, except in small towns, until the government establishes rifle ranges. A bill is being drafted by the National Rifle Association to be presented in Parliament at an early date, which provides for the erection of rifle ranges in the near neighborhood of large cities, to be maintained at government expense, with free transportation for the riders between the ranges and their homes. In a recent speech Lord Salisbury said there is great danger of this new movement for civilian rifle clubs injuring the volunteer force. If a man has the time to go shooting, he has the time to combine it with volunteering, and the two should go together, was the opinion of the marquis.

15TH INFANTRY OFF FOR MANILA.

A battalion of the 15th Inf., consisting of Cos. A, B, C and D, in command of Col. Edward Moale, passed through Rochester July 10 en route to San Francisco from which place they are to sail for Manila. Scores of Rochesterians had gathered at the station of the New York Central to give the men God speed on their long journey. There were cheers galore for all the men. The train made a stop of about fifteen minutes. Among the officers on board were Major Robertson, Captain Wittenmyer, adjutant; Captain Blauvelt, quartermaster; 1st Lieutenant Moore, commissary; 1st Lieutenant Lynch, battalion adjutant, and A. A. Surg. D. J. Johnson. Four ladies were on board and are expected to make the trip to Manila, where the troops will go first, or even to China, if they are given permission. The ladies were Mrs. Moale, Mrs. Lynch, Mrs. Palmer, wife of 1st Lieut. Palmer, of Company A, and Mrs. Johnson. In the two sections there were 531 men and fifteen officers, besides four horses.

The Army transport Sumner, bearing a detachment of troops, surgeons and hospital assistants sailed, July 17, from San Francisco for Nagasaki, where, it is believed, further orders will be received directing the vessel to proceed to Taku. Major William Stephenson, surgeon in the Regular Army, was a passenger under orders to join the forces under General Chaffee. The transport California sailed for the Philippines the same day with a large cargo of stores.

Savings on Rations.—Savings will hereafter not be allowed on the article canned salmon, made a component part of the meat ration by par. 2, G. O. 65, June 7, 1898, from this office.—[Decision Sec. War, July 12, 1900—104353—A. G. O.]

By command of Lieut.-Gen. Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 14, JULY 10, DEPT. COLORADO.

Lieut.-Col. Edwin B. Atwood, Deputy Q. M. Gen., U. S. A., is relieved from duty as Chief Q. M. and Acting Commissary of this department, to enable him to comply with par. 26, G. O. 137, c. s., H. Q. A., A. G. O., and Lieut.-Col. William H. Boyle, 1st Inf., acting inspector general of the department, in addition to his present duties, will take charge temporarily of those offices, receiving for all funds pertaining thereto, until the arrival of Major James W. Pope, Q. M., U. S. A., relieving Lieut.-Col. Edwin B. Atwood, Deputy Q. M. Gen., U. S. A.

By command of Brig.-Gen. Merriam:

CHAS. A. VARNUM, A. A. A. G.

G. O. 16, JULY 13, DEPT. COLORADO.

The following changes of stations of troops in this Department are ordered: Troop L, 9th Cav., from Fort Wingate, N. M., to Fort Apache, Ariz.; Troop M, 9th Cav., from Fort Grant, Ariz., to Fort Apache, Ariz.

G. O. 96, JULY 19, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

I.—By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of G. O. 93, July 7, 1900, from this office as directs Troop F, 1st U. S. Cav., at Fort Keogh, Mont., to relieve Troop D, 1st U. S. Cav., at Fort Yates, N. D., is amended to direct one company of the 8th U. S. Inf., returning from Cuba, to be selected by the commanding general, Department of Dakota, from Fort Snelling, Minn., to take station at Fort Yates.

The commanding general, Department of Dakota, is charged with the execution of this movement.

II.—The Paymaster General of the Army has called the attention of the Secretary of War to the fact that some officers of the Army fail to require their men when signing pay rolls to write their names as they are borne on the rolls, which, presumably, is as given on their descriptive lists, and he directs that officers charged with the preparation of such rolls and with the superintendence of the enlisted men signing the same, exercise due care that the signature of the soldier corresponds exactly with the name as borne on the rolls, as otherwise it will result in endless confusion of the records if the men be allowed to sign their names sometimes one way and sometimes another, or if the officer fail to muster them exactly by the same name on each roll.

Officers making returns of deposits, as required by par. 1371 of the Regulations, will take due care that the names of the enlisted men reported thereon correspond exactly with the names as borne on the rolls.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 95, JULY 18, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following orders are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. The Army appropriation act approved May 26, 1900, provides: "That hereafter the pay proper of all officers and enlisted men serving in Porto Rico, Cuba, the Philippine Islands, Hawaii and in the Territory of Alaska shall be increased ten per centum for officers and twenty per centum for enlisted men, over and above the rates of pay proper as fixed by law in time of peace," and the Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that the increase of pay thus provided for will commence only on the date of arrival in said places and cease on the date of departure therefrom.

To facilitate the payment of the increase of pay to officers and enlisted men entitled thereto, officers in charge of passenger manifests of United States transports conveying officers and enlisted men, not traveling with their organizations, to or from Porto Rico, Cuba, the Philippine Islands, or Hawaii, will furnish before departure from the ports in said islands a list of such officers and enlisted men to the commanding general of the divisions or departments, as the case may be, in the form herein after prescribed, and immediately upon arrival in the United States will furnish the Adjutant General of the Army a duplicate thereof, adding thereto the date of arrival of the transport. A similar list will be furnished by officers in charge of passenger manifests to commanding generals upon arrival of transports conveying officers and enlisted men to the islands named.

In like manner lists will be furnished of commissioned officers and enlisted men traveling on public transports, other than with their organizations, between the United States or any of our island possessions and China, to facilitate the adjustment of claims for increased pay for service in China, should such pay be hereafter allowed.

Commanding generals of divisions and departments or armies will cause the information contained in such lists to be communicated to the commanding officers of the organizations to which the officers and men belong, with the view that proper notation thereof may be made on the records, especially the pay and the muster rolls.

In cases of officers and enlisted men serving in the Territory of Alaska, who are transported to and from the same by the regular steamers, the commanding general, Department of the Columbia, will procure the necessary information upon the arrival of the steamers from Alaska and forward it to the Adjutant General of the Army, and the commanding general, Department of Alaska, will make such arrangements as may be practicable with the steamship companies to be supplied with the necessary data on the departure from and arrival of the steamers in Alaska, and communicate the same to the commanding officers of the organizations concerned. Blank forms for the lists prescribed will be furnished by the Adjutant General of the Army.

2. In cases of all soldiers hereafter discharged in the United States, or deceased soldiers who have served in Porto Rico, Cuba, the Philippine Islands, Hawaii, or Alaska, subsequent to May 25, 1900, the dates of beginning and termination of service in said islands and Alaska will be noted on their final statements.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

[We omit the form published with the order.—Ed.]

G. O. 77, JUNE 7, M. G. P. I.

The Ports of Silay and Dumaguete, Island of Negros, will be opened to the coasting trade on June 15, 1900.

G. O. 80, JUNE 9, M. G. P. I.

A board of officers to revise the U. S. provisional customs and tariff and regulations in the Philippine Islands will convene at Manila, P. I., June 18, 1900. Detail: Lieut.-Col. W. F. Spurgeon, 16th Inf.; Capt. W. W. Waterspoon, 12th Inf.; Spurt. Charles H. Marple, 40th Inf., U. S. V.

G. O. 82, JUNE 10, M. G. P. I.

The port of Atimonan, Province of Tayabas, Luzon, is declared open to the coasting trade. 1st Lieut. Albert E. McCabe, 30th Inf., U. S. V., is appointed captain of the port and inspector of customs.

G. O. 83, JUNE 10, M. G. P. I.

The port of Maligbo, Island of Leyte, declared open to trade in G. O. No. 24, c. s., is closed to trade.

G. O. 9, MAY 27, DEPT. NORTHERN LUZON.

Lieut.-Col. J. S. Mallory, 1st Inf., U. S. V., having been detailed on other duty by the division commander, is relieved as supervisor of internal revenue for this department, and Major C. D. Cowles, 17th U. S. Inf., is detailed in his stead.

G. O. 10, JULY 16, DEPT. LAKES.

Lieut.-Col. Edwin B. Atwood, deputy Q. M. general, U. S. A., is assigned to duty as chief quartermaster of the department, relieving Col. James G. C. Lee, Q. M. general, U. S. A.

COURT MARTIAL OF OFFICER.

G. O. 15, JULY 10, D. H. AND P. D. R.

Before a G. C. M., which convened at Columbia Barracks, Cuba, and of which Major W. S. Edgerly, 7th Cav., was president, and 1st Lieut. S. E. Jordan, 3d Art., judge advocate, was arraigned and tried 1st Lieut. John F. James, 8th Inf.

Charge I.—"Habitual neglect of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." There are ten specifications under this charge, which charges the accused with being absent from various reveille roll calls, failing to make returns at the proper time, failing to inspect sentinels, storehouse, guardhouse, grounds, etc., and failing to see that grounds were properly policed.

Charge II.—"Absence from parade, in violation of the 33d Article of War."

The specifications under this charge are substantially the same as those given in the first charge.

The accused pleaded "Guilty" to all the specifications of the first charge, except the tenth, and "Not guilty" to the charge. Of the second charge, "Not guilty," but "Guilty" of all the specifications, except the sixth and seventh.

The court finding "Guilty" of all the specifications of the first charge, and of the charge, "Guilty," except the word "habitual" and of the excepted word "not guilty," and "Guilty" of the second charge and specifications, sentenced Lieut. James "to be confined to the limits of the post at the station of his company, performing all duty, for a period of three months, and to be reprimanded in orders by his department commander."

Brig.-Gen. Lee approved the findings and sentence, and said:

"Lieut. James has been tried by a court of competent and experienced officers. The first charge, habitual neglect of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, except the word 'habitual,' with its ten specifications, has been sustained. This officer has also been found guilty of the second charge, absence from parade, in violation of the 33d Article of War, including seven specifications. It is also a matter of record that in December last charges covering eleven specifications of neglect of duty of similar nature were preferred against this officer, but the regimental commander decided not to recommend trial on account of his youth and inexperience. The path of a subaltern officer of the Army to a high position of rank and influence in his profession is rough or smooth, as he pleases to make it. These records show this officer has been exceedingly careless in the discharge of many of his duties, and has displayed a want of appreciation of their importance, and therefore is deserving of severe censure. The commander of the department expresses the hope that the admonitions received will be taken to heart, and hereafter no more obstacles will be found in the course of his career as an officer of the United States Army."

"Lieut. James will be released from arrest."

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig.-Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. A., Commanding the Departments of the Colorado and Missouri will proceed to the headquarters of the Department of the Missouri, at Omaha, Nebr., and return to Denver, Colo. (July 11, D. Colo.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month is granted Major George Andrews, A. A. G., and to apply for an extension of three months. (June 21, D. S. & P. P.)

Sick Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted to Lieut.-Col. W. V. Richards, A. A. G. (July 16, D. Cuba)

The leave granted Major George Andrews, A. A. G., is extended three months. (July 16, W. D.)

Lieut.-Col. Arthur L. Wagner, A. A. G., will proceed by the transport Warren, via Cebu, to the island of Jolo, for the purpose of organizing the home battalion of the 2d Inf. (June 10, D. P.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for ten days is granted Major J. M. K. Davis, 1st Art., assistant to the inspector general. (July 13, D. E.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for fifteen days to take effect on July 7, is granted Lieut.-Col. James M. Marshall, Deputy Q. M. G., U. S. A. (July 6, D. Cal.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Patrick J. Leonard, U. S. A., will report to Major Henry B. Kilbourne, Surgeon, U. S. A., Army Building, No. 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, for assignment to a hospital and transportation thereto. (June 18, D. S. & P. P.)

Major Carroll A. Devoe, Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed to New York City, New York, for assignment to duty in the Army transport service in that city, to relieve Major John C. W. Brooks, quartermaster, U. S. V. Major Brooks upon being thus relieved will take temporary station in New York City, New York, and report by letter to the Q. M. G. for further instructions. (July 16, W. D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Commissary Sergeant William M. Connolly will report to the commissary on the U. S. Army transport Meade at San Francisco, Cal., for duty on that transport. (July 13, W. D.)

Commissary Sergeant John E. Hogan (appointed July 9, 1900, from 1st sergt., 11th Inf.), San Juan, Porto Rico, will be sent to Manati, Porto Rico, for duty. (July 12, W. D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties officers of the Subsistence Department are ordered: Major Matt R. Peterson, from Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara, to Havana, Cuba, for duty as chief commissary of that division and as purchasing commissary at Havana, Cuba, to relieve Major Oliver E. Wood, C. S., who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and for duty as chief commissary to relieve Major Hugh J. Gallagher of his duties as assistant to the purchasing commissary at San Francisco, Cal. Major Gallagher, upon being relieved, will proceed to Taku, China, and report in person to Brig.-Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U. S. V., for duty as chief commissary of the U. S. troops to China. (July 13, W. D.)

The following transfers are made: Com. Sergt. John Bitter, from San Juan to Cayey, Porto Rico; Com. Sergt. Frank E. Adams, from San Juan to Mayaguez, Porto Rico; Com. Sergt. John E. Hogan, from Manati to Albion, Porto Rico; Com. Sergt. Henry A. Hoskins, from Mayaguez, Porto Rico, to Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; Com. Sergt. Hugo Laskowski, from Cayey, Porto Rico, to Fort Robinson, Neb.; Com. Sergt. Benjamin Otten, from Santiago, Cuba, to Columbus Barracks, O.; Com. Sergt. Jerry B. Machie, from Columbus Barracks, O., to Fort Meade, S. D.; Com. Sergt. Louis Lemmer, from Manzanillo, Cuba, to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; Com. Sergt. John L. Ryan, from Matanzas to Quemados, Cuba; Com. Sergt. Willis E. Morgan, from Quemados to Fort Ontario, N. Y.; Com. Sergt. James Powers, from Sancti Spiritus to Santiago, Cuba; Com. Sergt. George M. Kaitzschmidt, from Santiago to Morro Castle Barracks, near Santiago, Cuba. (July 18, W. D.)

The following transfers are made: Com. Sergt. George Lauffer, now at Calbarien, Cuba, to Guanajay, Cuba; Com. Sergt. Joseph Thompson, now at Guanajay, Cuba, to Fort Fremont, S. C. (July 18, W. D.)

The following named commissary sergeants, now at the stations designated after their respective names, will be sent to San Francisco, Cal.: Com. Sergt. Stephen F. Burgoyne, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; Com. Sergt. Max Macdonald, Fort Robinson, Neb.; Com. Sergt. Howell L. Green, Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (July 18, W. D.)

Com. Sergt. Henry Wilson (appointed July 13, 1900, from sergeant, Co. H, 20th Inf.), now in the Philippine Islands, will report to the chief commissary, Manila, for duty. (July 18, W. D.)

Capt. T. B. Hacker, A. C. S., will proceed to Samba-

vanga, Mindanao, for duty as chief commissary, relieving Capt. A. D. Niskern, C. S., who will proceed to Manila for duty. (June 9, D. P.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Hospital Steward George H. Arnold, will proceed to Fort Flagler, Wash., to relieve Acting Hospital Steward Donald B. Dodge, who will proceed to Vancouver Barracks for duty. (July 6, D. Colo.)

A. A. Surg. Arlington Pond, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Preble, Me., for duty to relieve A. A. Surg. Lewis T. Griffith, U. S. A., who will proceed via San Francisco, Cal., to Manila for duty. (July 14, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. W. Edson Apple, U. S. A., now at Fort Columbus, N. Y., will proceed to West Point, N. Y., to accompany Co. E, Battalion of Engineers to San Francisco, Cal., and then return to his proper station. (July 14, W. D.)

Acting Hospital Steward Richard C. Roache, will report for duty at Fort Columbus, N. Y. (July 13, W. D.)

So much of Par. 20, as relates to 1st Lieut. Leigh H. Fuller, A. A. Surg., U. S. A., is so amended as to direct him to proceed to San Francisco, Cal., via Washington, reporting in person en route not later than July 19, 1900, to the Acting Surgeon General of the Army for instructions. (July 13, W. D.)

Hospital Steward Adam Korn, Acting Hospital Stewards Joseph Flick and Theodore T. Dowdall will proceed to Fort McDowell, Cal., for temporary duty. (July 2, D. Cal.) Major Samuel O. L. Potter, surg., U. S. V., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. (July 6, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. Michael E. Hughes, U. S. A., is assigned to temporary duty as General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (July 6, D. Cal.)

Acting Hospital Steward Henry Kolb, Hospital Corps, U. S. A., will report to the C. O., Post of San Juan, P. R. for duty. (June 29, D. P. R.)

A. A. Surg. E. F. Geddings, U. S. A., is assigned to duty in this Department in connection with contagious diseases. (June 25, D. S. & P. P.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about the 23rd is granted 1st Lieut. Ira A. Shimer, Ass. Surg., U. S. A., with authority to apply for an extension of one month. (June 19, D. S. & P. P.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Lieut.-Col. Peter J. A. Cleary, Deputy Surgeon General, U. S. A. (July 9, D. T.)

A. A. Surg. John A. Fogg, U. S. A., is relieved from temporary duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., to accompany a squadron of the 3d Cav., to the Philippine Islands. (July 16, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. Charles N. Barney, U. S. A., will proceed to the Philippines. (July 16, W. D.)

The orders of 181, July 11, 1900, H. Q. A., directing Acting Hospital Steward James A. Scull to report at San Francisco, Cal., for duty with the battalion of the 15th Inf. en route to the Philippine Islands is revoked. He will be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal., for temporary duty. (July 16, W. D.)

Acting Hospital Steward Ira B. Phillips is transferred to Fort Myer, Va. (July 16, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. F. A. Holliday is detailed counsel before G. C. M. (Sullivany Island, July 15.)

A. A. Surg. B. E. Warriner is detailed in charge of Post Exchange. (Fort Fremont, July 10.)

Leave for seven days is granted A. A. Surg. E. H. Porter. (Fort Hancock, July 11.)

Acting Hospital Steward J. L. Gerlach will proceed to Fort Porter for duty. (Fort Columbus, July 11.)

Acting Hospital Steward James Scull will proceed to San Francisco for duty with Battalion 15th Inf. Fort Porter, July 10.)

A. A. Surg. B. F. Metcalf is detailed Exchange Council. (Fort Banks, July 2.)

A. A. Surg. A. Moser, U. S. A., will report for temporary duty at the General Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco. (July 3, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. Robert M. Blanchard, U. S. A., is, upon the recommendation of the chief surgeon of the department, assigned to temporary duty at the U. S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (July 3, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. George H. Crabtree, U. S. A., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. (July 2, D. Cal.)

The leave for seven days granted A. A. Surg. Robert C. Eve is extended to July 11. (July 18, D. E.)

Sick leave for one month, with permission to visit Japan, is granted A. A. Surg. Cyrus D. Lloyd, U. S. A. (May 27, D. P.)

Hos. Steward Benjamin Vitou will report to the C. O. Santa Mesa Hospital. (June 5, D. P.)

A. A. Surg. William R. Davis, U. S. A., will return to Hilo, Panay. (June 6, D. P.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about July 25, 1900, is granted Capt. William C. Borden, asst. surg., U. S. A. (July 17, W. D.)

Capt. William L. Kneidler, asst. surg., U. S. A., recently arrived, will report to the chief surgeon of the division for duty as attending surgeon for the Board of Commissioners to the Philippine Islands, and such other professional duty as may be required of him. (June 6, D. P.)

A. A. Surg. Paul T. Dessez, U. S. A., is authorized to appear before the examining board for examination for appointment as assistant surgeon U. S. A. (June 4, D. P.)

The following named medical officers and acting assistant surgeons, U. S. A., will report to the commanding generals of the departments indicated below for assignment to duty: Department of Northern Luzon: 1st Lieut. George A. Skinner, asst. surg., U. S. A., and A. A. Surgs. James V. May, Edmund D. Shortridge and John L. Shepard, U. S. A., Department of Southern Luzon: 1st Lieut. Benjamin J. Edger, Jr., asst. surg., U. S. A., and A. A. Surgs. Frank R. Maura and Albert L. Miller, U. S. A., Department of Mindanao and Jolo: Major Frederick J. Combe, surg., U. S. V. (June 3, D. P.)

Major William H. Corbusier, surg., U. S. A., will proceed via Washington, D. C., for instructions. (July 17, W. D.)

1st Lieut. Carl R. Darnall, asst. surg., U. S. A., and A. A. Surg. Paul T. Dessez, U. S. A., will report to the commanding officers of the hospital ship Relief, and the 2d Reserve Hospital, Manila, respectively, for duty. (June 3, D. P.)

Hos. Steward Adam Korn, A. Hos. Stewards Joseph Flick and Theodore Y. Dowdall will report to the C. O. transport Sumner for duty with the sick and insane soldiers on that vessel en route to San Francisco, Cal., with orders to return to this division if deemed suitable for further tropical service. (May 31, D. P.)

The following assignments and changes of stations and duties of acting assistant surgeons, U. S. A., are announced: Louis L. Gilman, Ira Ayer and Jerome B. Thomas will report to the C. O. of the troops stationed at Malolos and Hagonoy, Province of Bulacan, and department hospital, Angeles, Province of Pampanga, Luzon, respectively, for duty relieving A. A. Surgs. Michael A. Robert, Charles N. Barney and Gilbert E. Seaman, U. S. A., who will report to the C. O. transport Sumner for duty on the return voyage of that vessel to the United States. Patrick H. McAndrew will report at Santa Mesa Hospital, Manila, relieving A. A. Surg. Henry E. Menage, U. S. A., who will report on hospital ship Relief for duty, relieving A. A. Surg. Henry C. Rowland, U. S. A., who will report on transport Sumner for duty on the return voyage to the United States for annulment of contract. (May 28, D. P.)

The following assignments and change of station and duty of medical officers are announced: Lieut.-Col. Charles L. Helzmann, deputy surgeon general, U. S. A., will report in person to the commanding general, Department of Northern Luzon, for duty as chief surgeon of that department, relieving Major Louis M. Maus, surgeon, U. S. A., who will report in person to the chief surgeon of the division for duty in his office. Major Edwin F. Gardner, surg., U. S. A., will report in person to the commanding general, Department of Northern Luzon, for duty in that department. (June 6, D. P.)

A. A. Surg. Steward A. S. Doman will proceed to Fort Banks, Mass. (Fort Columbus, July 18.)

Acting Hospital Steward Charles N. Shaw, at San Car-

108, will be sent to Fort McIntosh, Texas, to relieve Hospital Steward Daniel Miller, who will be sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (July 18, W. D.)

Acting Hospital Steward James C. O'Connor, now a patient at the General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., is transferred to duty at that hospital. (July 18, W. D.)

Acting Hospital Steward Frank W. Hanford, now at the General Hospital, Hot Springs, is transferred to Fort Slocum, New York. (July 18, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. Harrison W. Stuckey, U. S. A., will proceed at once to Fort Myer, Virginia, to accompany a squadron of the 3d U. S. Cavalry to the Philippine Islands. (July 18, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. Joseph J. Curry, U. S. A., will proceed to Washington, D. C., for instructions. (July 18, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. August A. Nouel, U. S. A., will proceed to Quemados, Cuba, for duty. (July 12, D. Cuba.)

The following named acting assistant surgeons will proceed to Denver, Colo., for duty with troops to be sent to the Philippine Islands: Wilmet E. Brown, Charles E. Smith, Charles H. Stoeckle, Francis M. Wall. (July 18, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. John S. Nagle, U. S. A., will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., for duty with troops to be sent to the Philippine Islands. (July 18, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. Paul E. Mott will proceed to Omaha, Neb., for duty with troops to be sent from that department to the Philippine Islands. (July 18, W. D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major Beecher B. Ray, Additional Paymaster, U. S. V., is assigned to duty at these headquarters. (July 12, D. L.)

Major Francis L. Payson, paymaster, U. S. A., will report to the commanding general, Department of Southern Luzon, and Major Joseph F. Wilkins, additional paymaster, U. S. V., to the commanding general, Department of Northern Luzon, for assignment to duty. (June 3, D. P.)

Major George E. Pickett, additional paymaster, U. S. V., will report to the commanding general, Department of Northern Luzon, for duty in that department. (May 25, D. P.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. James W. Reilly, O. D., will proceed from Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., to Fort Williams, Great Diamond Island, and Fort Preble, Maine, on business pertaining to the inspection of the armament at those posts and the work of mechanics thereon. (July 14, W. D.)

1st Lieut. Clarence C. Williams, O. D., U. S. A., will proceed at once to Washington, D. C., on business pertaining to the manufacture of powders, and rejoin his station in New York City, N. Y. (July 14, W. D.)

Leave for two months on account of sickness is granted Major John Pitman, O. D., U. S. A., to take effect July 15, 1900. (July 14, W. D.)

Ord. Sergt. R. Benjamin will proceed from Fort Gaines to Fort Sheridan. (Fort Morgan, July 9.)

Capt. Ormond M. Lissak, O. D., U. S. A., will proceed to Philadelphia, Penn., for duty. (July 15, W. D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

1st Class Sergt. Clifton R. Berry, Signal Corps, Manila, having accepted an appointment as 2d lieutenant of the Signal Corps, U. S. V., will be discharged from the Army, to take effect July 11, 1900. (July 17, W. D.)

So much of par. 22, S. O. 148, June 25, 1900, W. D., as directs 2d Lieut. Otto H. Grimm, Signal Corps to proceed to Manila, Philippine Islands, is revoked, and he will proceed at once to Seattle, Wash., for duty. (July 18, W. D.)

1st Lieut. William M. Talbott, U. S. V., Signal Corps, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged, to take effect Aug. 31, 1900. (July 18, W. D.)

Leave to include Aug. 31, 1900, is granted 1st Lieut. William M. Talbott, U. S. V., Signal Corps. (July 18, W. D.)

CHAPLAINS.

The extension of sick leave granted Chaplain Patrick J. Hart, U. S. A., is further extended two months on surgeon's certificate. (July 14, W. D.)

The following named officers having arrived on the transport Sumner will report without delay as indicated: Chaplain Rowland S. Nichols, U. S. A., in person, to the C. O. Jolo, Jolo, for duty. Chaplain Edmund P. Easterbrook, U. S. A., to the commanding general, Department of the Visayas, for duty. (May 25, D. P.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, INFANTRY.

1ST CAVALRY-COL. A. K. ARNOLD.

The following transfers in the 1st Cav. are made: 1st Lieut. John W. Craig, from Troop G to Troop D; 1st Lieut. Charles B. Drake, from Troop D to Troop G. (July 16, W. D.)

2D CAVALRY-COL. H. E. NOYES.

Capt. Frederick W. Shibley, 2d Cav., Acting Inspector General of the Department, will proceed to Fort McIntosh, Tex., and investigate the manufacture and sale of ice by the ice machine at that post. (July 9, D. T.)

Leave for four months is granted 1st Class Veterinarian William V. Lusk, 2d Cav. (July 12, W. D.)

2d Lieut. Fred W. Hersher, recently transferred from the 14th Inf. to the cavalry arm, with rank from June 14, 1900, is assigned to the 2d Cav. He will remain on duty with the 4th Cav. until further orders. (July 17, W. D.)

3D CAVALRY-COL. W. DAVIS.

Major H. P. Kingsbury, Band, and Troops B, G, H and I, 3d Cav., will proceed from Fort Myer, Va., about Aug. 1, to San Francisco, Cal., en route to Manila, P. I.

All men of this command who have less than six months to serve, and who will not re-enlist, will be left behind at Fort Myer. (July 16, D. E.)

Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. R. R. Wallach 2d Cav. (Fort Myer, July 13.)

S. O. No. 161 is modified to direct that Major H. P. Kingsbury, band and Troops B, G, H and I, 3d Cav., including horses, will be put en route from Fort Myer for San Francisco not later than July 25, so that they may take the transport Aug. 1. A detachment of caretakers with the horses of this squadron will also proceed to San Francisco not later than July 25, so as to take the animal transport Astec, sailing Aug. 5. (July 17, D. E.)

Capt. Daniel L. Tate, 3d Cav., will report to Col. James M. J. Sanno, 18th Inf., president of the examining board, for examination for appointment in the adjutant general's and inspector general's departments. (May 26, D. P.)

4TH CAVALRY-COL. C. C. CARR.

2d Lieut. Charles S. Haight, 4th Cav., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. (July 5, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. Alexander Davis, 4th Cav., now on temporary duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, is designated to take charge of the men of Troops E and H, now at that post, and he will conduct them to Pendleton, Oregon, where upon arrival he will instruct the men of Troop E to continue their journey to Fort Walla Walla, and himself proceed with the men of Troop H to Boise Barracks, and then return to his proper station, Presidio of San Francisco. (July 5, D. Cal.)

5TH CAVALRY-COL. W. A. RAFFERTY.

The following transfers in the 5th Cav. are made: Capt. Francis Michler, from Troop H to B; Capt. Charles H. Watts, from Troop B to H. (July 13, W. D.)

Capt. Fred W. Foster, 5th Cav., will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., for the purpose of taking charge of that post pending the arrival there of the 5th Cav. (July 17, W. D.)

Capt. Charles W. Foster, 5th Cav., having reported, is assigned to station at Fort Myer, and will assume command of the post on the departure of Major H. P. Kingsbury and the squadron of the 3d Cav. for San Francisco.

6TH CAVALRY-COL. A. R. CHAFFEE.

Leave for one month to take effect about July 16, 1900, is granted Capt. William F. Flynn, Q. M., 6th Cav., and to apply for an extension of one month. (June 19 D. S. & P. P.)

Capt. Samuel W. Fountain, 6th Cav., will report to the depot quartermaster in Washington, D. C., to assist in the inspection of cavalry horses to be purchased for the 3d U. S. Cav. (July 17, W. D.)

9TH CAVALRY-COL. T. MCGREGOR.

Leave for one month to take effect on or about July 15, is granted 1st Lieut. James A. Ryan, 9th Cav. aide-de-camp. (July 9, D. Colo.)

The following transfers in the 9th Cav. are made: 2d Lieut. Willard H. McCormack, from Troop A to M; 3d Lieut. George V. H. Moseley, from Troop M to A. (July 17, W. D.)

2d Lieut. Augustine McIntyre, recently transferred from the 9th Cav. to the Artillery arm, with rank from June 13, 1900, is assigned to the 6th Art. He will report Aug. 1 at Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (July 18, W. D.)

10TH CAVALRY-COL. S. M. WHITSIDE.

The extension of sick leave, granted Capt. Robert R. Read, 10th Cav., is further extended one month. (July 16, W. D.)

11TH CAVALRY-COL. J. LOCKETT.

1st Lieut. F. C. Gignoux, 11th Cav., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. (July 3, D. Cal.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Holly V. Hill, 11th Cav., is extended one month. (June 2, D. P.)

Sick leave for two months, to take effect upon arrival in the U. S., is granted Capt. Fred E. Green, 11th Cav., U. S. V. (June 7, D. P.)

The extension of sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Leo M. Cutts, 11th Cav., is further extended one month. (July 18, W. D.)

PHILIPPINE CAVALRY-MAJOR M. A. BATSON.

Major Matthew A. Batson, Philippine Cav., will proceed to Macababe and assume command of the squadron of Philippine Cav., relieving Lieut.-Col. Wilber E. Wilder, 4th Inf., who will proceed to Manila for further instructions. (June 8, D. P.)

1ST ARTILLERY-COL. W. F. RANDOLPH.

Col. Wallace F. Randolph is detailed member of G. C. M. at Sullivan's Island, S. C. vice Capt. Hamilton Rowan, 1st Art., relieved. (July 14, D. E.)

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. Harry E. Smith, 1st Art., is extended seven days. (July 14, D. E.)

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. H. E. Smith, 1st Art. (Fort Dade, July 14.)

Corps. J. F. Toner and W. Coles D, 1st Art., have been promoted to Sergeants.

1st Lieut. Harry E. Smith, 1st Art., will proceed to Port Tampa to procure public funds. (Fort Dade, July 14.)

1st Lieut. Tiemann N. Horn, 1st Art., will proceed to St. Augustine, Fla., for the purpose of making an inspection of the Florida State troops encamped at that place, and return to Fort Barrancas. (July 15, W. D.)

2d Lieut. 1st Art. are assigned as follows: W. I. Westervelt to Lt. Bat. K, Fort Sam Houston; C. L. J. Frohwitter, G. Fort Monroe; E. P. Nones, D, Jackson Barracks, (Sullivan Island, July 12.)

Battery B, 1st Art., will proceed to Fort McPherson, (Sullivan's Island, July 12.)

2D ARTILLERY-COL. W. L. HASKIN.

Capt. A. D. Schenck, 2d Art., is detailed Summary Court Officer. (Fort Screven, July 12.)

The following transfers in the 2d U. S. Art. are made to take effect this date: 1st Lieut. Arthur W. Chase, from Battery H to L; 1st Lieut. Ernest Hinds, from Battery L to H. (July 16, W. D.)

3D ARTILLERY-COL. J. B. RAWLES.

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. E. S. Benton, 3d Art. (Wash. Barracks, July 16.)

Leave for one month, to commence about Aug. 15, 1900, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted Major Frank W. Hess, 3d Art. (July 11, D. Col.)

Leave for one month, to commence about Aug. 15, 1900, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted Major Frank W. Hess, 3d Art. (July 11, D. Col.)

1st Lieut. Mervyn C. Buckley, 3d Art., will proceed to Legaspi, Province of Albay, Luzon, for duty with Battery G of that regiment. (June 5, D. P.)

4TH ARTILLERY-COL. F. L. GUENTHER.

2d Lieut. F. J. Hatch is designated to pay troops on June muster. (Fort Strong, July 13.)

2d Lieut. H. B. Farrar, 4th Art., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort Monroe, July 12.)

2d Lieut. Henry J. Hatch, 4th Art., will report at Fort Banks, Mass., on the 24th for duty during the temporary absence of 2d Lieut. Peter C. Hains, Jr., 7th Art. (July 13, D. E.)

5TH ARTILLERY-COL. J. I. RODGERS.

Capt. Thomas R. Adams, 5th Art. A. D. C., will proceed to Camp Stephen Girard, Island Heights, N. J., and make an inspection of the Girard College Cadets in camp there. (July 17, D. E.)

1st Lieut. Conway H. Arnold, Jr., 5th Art., recruiting officer at Hartford, Conn., will also take charge of the recruiting stations at New Haven and Bridgeport, Conn., during the temporary absence of Capt. Thomas H. Wilson, 2d Inf. (July 13, W. D.)

Leave for two days is granted Capt. S. E. Allen and W. P. Newcomb, 5th Art. (Fort Hamilton, July 11.)

Leave for two days is granted Lieut. J. B. Douglas, 5th Art. (Fort Hamilton, July 14.)

Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. M. G. Spinks, 5th Art. (Fort Monroe, July 11.)

Corp. A. B. Davis, I, 5th Art., has been promoted to Sergeant.

Leave for 5 days is granted Capt. John McClellan, 5th Art. (Fort Hancock, July 11.)

Bat. B, 5th Art., will proceed July 23 from Fort Wadsworth to Fort Columbus, for temporary station. (July 14, D. E.)

1st Lieut. Louis R. Burgess, 5th Art., will proceed to Nueva Caceres, Province of Camarines Sur, Luzon, and report in person to Brig.-Gen. James M. Bell, U. S. V., for appointment and duty as aid-de-camp. (June 2, D. P.)

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. M. G. Spinks, 5th Art., is extended three days. (July 19, D. E.)

6TH ARTILLERY-COL. T. MCCREA.

The retirement from active service of Colonel Edward B. Williston, 6th Art., by operation of law, under the provisions of act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, is announced. (July 16, W. D.)

Sergt.-Major James P. Quinn, 6th Art., will report to the president of the examining board for examination by the board. (June 2, D. P.)

2d Lieut. W. Smith, 6th Art., will report for examination. (June 2, D. P.)

1st Lieut. Bertram C. Gilbert, 6th Art., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for orders to join his battery. (May 22, D. P.)

7TH ARTILLERY-COL. H. C. HASBROUCK.

Q. M. Sergt. F. A. Razez, G, 7th Art., will return to Fort Warren. (Fort Adams, July 13.)

Capt. John P. Wissner, 7th Art., is detailed temporarily as a member of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., during the absence of Major James M. Lancaster, 4th Art. (July 16, W. D.)

The following transfers in the 7th Art. are made to take effect this date: 2d Lieut. John E. Stephens, from Bat. B to I; 2d Lieut. Arthur F. Cassels, from Bat. I to B. Lieut. Cassels will join the battery to which he is transferred in time to be present for duty at the beginning of the ensuing course at the Artillery School. (July 18, W. D.)

The following assignments of 2d Lieutenants are announced: Chas. B. Lawson, E, Fort Preble; Stanley G. Hamilton, L, Fort Slocum; Frederick L. Buch, C, Fort Adams; Jay

P. Hopkins, M, Wash. Bks., D. C.; Leroy T. Hillman, D, Fort Williams; Clifford C. Carson, G, Ft. Warren. (Fort Adams, July 13.)

Corp. W. J. McDonald, B, 7th Art., has been promoted to Sergeant.

Corp. W. A. Clancy, M, 7th Art., has been promoted to Sergeant.

Corp. W. McCarthy, H, 7th Art., has been promoted to sergeant.

2d Lieut. Arthur F. Cassels, 7th Art., will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., and join Battery B, 7th Art. (July 18, W. D.)

2d Lieut. Arthur P. S. Hyde, recently transferred from the 15th Inf. to the Artillery arm, with rank from June 13, 1900, is assigned to the 7th Art., and will join that regiment Aug. 1, 1900. (July 18, W. D.)

18TH INFANTRY-COL. A. A. HARBACH.

2d Lieut. Russell P. Roeder, 1st Inf., is transferred from Co. H to Co. M of that regiment. (July 16, W. D.)

2D INFANTRY-COL. J. C. BATES.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Thomas H. Wilson, 2d Inf. (July 18, W. D.)

3D INFANTRY-COL. J. H. PAGE.

The extension of sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Walter S. Brown, 3d Inf., is still further extended one month. (July 17, W. D.)

6TH INFANTRY-COL. C. W. MINER.

Leave for one month with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Major Charles A. Booth, 6th Inf. (July 5, D. Cal.)

Major Charles A. Booth, 6th Inf., is assigned to temporary duty in San Francisco awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (July 3, D. Cal.)

Sick leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Martin L. Crimmins, 6th Inf. (June 4, D. P.)

8TH INFANTRY-COL. G. M. RANDALL.

Sick leave for one month and fourteen days is granted 2d Lieut. Nathaniel R. Chambliss, 8th Inf. (June 17, W. D.)

The transport McClellan sailed from Havana for New York July 17, 6 a. m., with 7 officers and 209 men, 8th Inf., under orders for Fort Snelling, Minn.

9TH INFANTRY-COL. C. F. ROBE.

Capt. J. M. Sigworth, 9th Inf., is granted leave for one month with permission to visit Japan. (May 22, D. P.)

10TH INFANTRY-COL. E. P. EWEERS.

Capt. James Baylies, 10th Inf., will proceed to Cienfuegos, Cuba, and relieve Major George Le R. Brown, 10th Inf., from duty as collector of customs at that place, and Major Brown will proceed to Santiago, Cuba, and assume command of the battalion of the 10th U. S. Inf. stationed at Morro Castle. (July 14, W. D.)

11TH INFANTRY-COL. I. D. DE RUSSY.

Four companies of the 11th Inf. to come from Porto Rico, will be stationed 3 at Fort Columbus, and 1 at Fort Ethan Allen.

The stations of the battalion of the 11th Inf. under orders from the Dept. of Porto Rico are announced as follows: Cos. A, B and C, Fort Columbus; Co. D, Fort Ethan Allen. (July 17, D. E.)

1st Lieut. Milton H. McGrew, 11th Inf., will join his proper station at San Juan P. R. (July 28, D. P. R.)

13TH INFANTRY-COL. W. H. BISBEE.

2d Lieut. A. C. Knowles, 13th Inf., will proceed to Presidio for temporary duty. (July 2, D. Cal.)

15TH INFANTRY-COL. E. MOALE.

Leave for five days is granted 2d Lieut. Dan. T. Moore, 15th Inf. (Fort McPherson, July 14.)

Corps. H. Koehler and W. Driscoll, E, 15th Inf., have been promoted to Sergeant.

Lieut.-Col. Constant Williams, 15th Inf., will proceed to Fort Columbus, N. Y., in time to accompany the 3d battalion of his regiment to San Francisco en route to Manila. (July 18, D. E.)

Par. 4, S. O. 148, July 2, 1900, W. D., making certain transfers in the 15th Inf., is revoked. (July 13, W. D.)

16TH INFANTRY-COL. C. C. HOOD.

Sick leave for one month with permission to visit Japan is granted 1st Lieut. George D. Guyer, 16th Inf. (May 28, D. P.)

17TH INFANTRY-COL. J. H. SMITH.

2d Lieut. Andrew J. Dougherty, 17th Inf., is assigned to duty as Q. M. and C. S. of the chartered ship Brutus on her southern voyage and return. (June 3, D. P.)

The orders granting a leave for one month, with permission to visit Japan, to 2d Lieut. Harry A. Woodruff, 17th Inf., is revoked, and in lieu thereof he is granted a sick leave for three months, to take effect upon arrival in the United States. (June 10, D. P.)

18TH INFANTRY-COL. J. M. J. SANNON.

1st Lieut. T. F. Dwyer, 18th Inf., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort Columbus, July 15.)

The first battalion of the 18th Inf., consisting of Cos. A, B, C and D, will proceed on the Sumner, June 15, to San Francisco. (June 9, D. P.)

Major Henry H. Adams, 18th Inf., will, upon the expiration of his present sick leave, proceed to join the battalion of his regiment stationed in the United States. (July 17, W. D.)

Capt. Frank S. Whitman, 18th Inf., having arrived in San Francisco, Cal., and tendered his resignation, is discharged from the service, to take effect July 31, 1900. (July 17, W. D.)

Sick leave for one month, to take effect upon arrival in the United States, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. James M. Arrasmith, 18th Inf. (May 31, D. P.)

Capt. Charles B. Hardin, 18th Inf., will, upon the expiration of his present sick leave, proceed to join the battalion of his regiment stationed in the United States. (July 17, W. D.)

20TH INFANTRY-COL. W. S. MCASKEY.

Lieut. R. W. Mearns, 20th Inf., is assigned to duty as quartermaster and commissary of the chartered ship Venus on voyage of that vessel to southern port and return. (May 25, D. P.)

Sick leave for two months, to take effect upon arrival in the United States, is granted Capt. W. T. Wood, 18th Inf. (May 29, D. P.)

21ST INFANTRY-COL. J. KLINE.

The sick leave granted Col. Jacob Kline, 21st Inf., is extended two months. (July 13, W. D.)

Capt. Wilson Chase, 21st Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. (July 5, D. Cal.)

23D INFANTRY-COL. GEO. W. DAVIS.

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CONTRAST IN BRITISH AND BOER SYSTEMS

The successes of the Boers in the early part of the war and the later successes of the British furnish a basis for interesting comparisons of the methods in use in both armies. The main difference between the two systems seems to be that with the Boers every man is a skilled hunter, accustomed from his youth to think and act for himself, and consequently the average intelligence, as applied to the conditions of war, is much higher than is the case in the British Army, where individuality and initiative are apt to be crushed out of the soldier by the striving after uniformity and precision. The Boer Army has no great general, its officers and men are untrained in a military sense; nevertheless there is a great deal of practical fighting sense and alertness of mind distributed through the whole mass. On the other hand, even an English critic himself has referred to the British Army as a "huge complex of organized stupidity," not that its officers and men are all fools, but that the system supposes them to be such and is calculated to make them such.

Granting this defect it is not easy to suggest a remedy, for it must be remembered that the raw material with which the British officers have to deal is of a different nature from that obtaining among the Boers. The burghers from their life and habits acquire almost imperceptibly many of the most valuable attributes of the soldier, such as an eye for topography, horsemanship, skill in the use of the rifle, and the power of accurately judging distance under atmospheric conditions very puzzling to a novice. With a very large portion of the English recruits all these things have to be taught from the very beginning and that at an age when they are not so readily acquired, while in a close and densely populated country like Great Britain it is obviously difficult, if not impossible, to give to each man that individual training which alone could place him on a par with the Boer, so far as aptitude for field work is concerned. That aptitude on the part of the Boers is due to their condition of life, to the circumstances of their growth as a separate people devoted to hunting large game and to the nature of their surroundings, and it is impossible to expect the same results from men born and educated under a totally different set of local conditions.

Somebody has well said that the Boer military system is primarily a national military system. It is not a thing learned in books by a few among the senior officers, but something that exists in the mind of every citizen of the two Republics. It may be said that almost every man in the ordinary Boer commando is not only a tolerably good shot, but has an excellent eye for country and cover; he is able to realize whether a hill or a fold in the ground is defensible or not, whether it offers facilities for retreat or attack. When we add to all this the extreme mobility conferred on the Boers by the fact that they are practically a mounted force, it is evident that much may be reasonably left to the individual initiative and tactical instinct of the Burghers themselves.

As far as possible, the plan of an intended battle is communicated to the whole Boer Army beforehand. Each man knows the general plan and each man has also in himself a clear idea of the right thing to do in the ordinary emergencies which arise in the separate parts of a scattered battlefield. This is no doubt an advantage so long as everything goes well; but as the Civil and Military Gazette points out, examples have not been wanting tending to show that this system has the defects of its qualities, as, for instance, when the Boers withdrew from the Modder River against the wishes of their leaders and so gave up a position of great strength which they might have easily held but for the independent action on the part of some of the defenders. Even though in the British Army very few men except the generals have much idea of what is intended to happen, it is with the greatest difficulty that their plans are kept secret from the enemy, and it would in that country, at any rate, be obviously impossible ever to hope to surprise the enemy or to take him unawares, supposing the British forces to be handled in the same way as the Boers. Instances are bound to occur, as at the abandonment of Spion Kop, when confusion and mistakes arise from a lack of knowledge as to the general plan of battle, but such misunderstandings are equally likely to arise under the other system.

A system that permits soldiers to fight or retire at their individual discretion can give successful results only in peculiar circumstances like those which have marked the South African war as sui generis in more ways than one. Such methods may be safe where men are fighting in sight of the smoke of their own humble firesides, which may be an inspiration to them to do their best if they are of a fighting stock, but nothing less than the iron bonds of military discipline would hold together the ordinary conscript armies of Europe; indeed, we have often seen how the Germans openly legislate for the skulkers and faint-hearted, whose fear

of death must be overcome by a greater fear of their officers.

Even among the Boers the generals have rarely been able to persuade the rank and file to overcome their natural instinct for keeping cover and to cross a wide zone of dangerous ground to deliver an attack or to secure an important position. They have never been able to execute a rapid counter stroke when English troops have made an attack and been repulsed, and they have often had great difficulty even in getting the majority of their forces to advance into the firing line.

It appears on the whole that the British system, except for purely defensive work, in spite of its admitted defects, gives better results than that of the Transvaaler.

WORK FOR THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

A foreign correspondent of the New York "Evening Post" reports a member of the Chinese Imperial Commission in Paris as being most defiant on the subject of European aggression in China. In a conversation through an interpreter, he said: "We are ready to fight all Europe. We have an army you cannot overcome. All the countries in the world may try it in vain, we will astonish the world." With great energy of voice and action this Imperial Chinese delegate declared: "We are of heaven, and above us is the sky alone. You foreign devils, we will cut you all in pieces." To this is added the statement that the educated Japanese in Paris who are many, hold that their nation would not stand and see Europeans cut China up. Meanwhile it suits them to side with the whites, but in the long run the yellow races will fight side by side.

There can be no doubt that this truthfully represents the state of mind of the yellow races with whom we must henceforth deal on terms approaching equality. In our efforts to extend the blessings of our much-vaunted civilization we have created a Frankenstein, whose monstrous form looms up ominously in the east. With our missionary propaganda and our commercial touting we have revealed to the Asiatic races the secret of western domination, and they are now disposed to avail themselves of the knowledge at our expense. If the western nations cannot agree among themselves how much less is the possibility of their making common cause with even the Japanese, the most modern of the Oriental peoples. If there is any possibility of harmonious action among them the present crisis will reveal it. They are just now in the position of the beasts of the forest, who in the presence of a flood, or other great catastrophe, refrain from devouring one another only to resume that pastime when the danger has passed.

Sir William Howard Russell reports in the "Army and Navy Gazette" a conversation he had many years ago with Chinese Gordon, just as he was starting from London for India. Gordon said, speaking of the Chinese: "They do not fear death, and I have seen Chinamen stand up bravely sometimes and fly like sheep afterwards. But what Europeans have to consider is the awful consequences of a general movement, when we least expect it, in the vast inert mass of hundreds of millions of men to overwhelm the 'foreign devils' whom they hate like poison; and the danger of such an outburst becomes greater every year, for the Chinese are continually harassed by the European States with demands for compensations, in some cases very just, in others quite frivolous; and, as they see that their only means of meeting the aggressions is to organize an army with improved weapons, you may depend upon it that they will buy guns and rifles and ships, and with the aid of Europeans, who will always be found ready to drill and organize them, that some fine day you will have to face a formidable army. Of one thing be quite sure. The days when you could march up to Chinese troops in position, or in defence of a position, and sweep them away like flies, will soon be over. No more military promenades by a few hundred British and French troops through the country, driving thousands of Chinese before them. Never trust a mandarin, great or small. I was only too glad when I left their service. With all their hideous superstitions, their vices, and their ignorance, the Chinese are far too good for their nobles—or whatever you like to call the rulers of the people. The Governments of France, Russia and England have treated them most scandalously for the last forty years."

It is just possible, of course, that in the presence of the yellow terror the nations of the Occident may establish some *modus vivendi*, or, at least, a *modus operandi*, which will lead to permanent results. The chief difficulty is to find a common ground of understanding between Russia and England, who are even now watching each other warily along the frontiers of Afghanistan and cannot reach an agreement as to a division of the territory of the Ameer between them. Sooner or later this division will be made, unless, indeed, Russia should absorb Afghanistan, or England undertake to maintain its integrity as a buffer State. Perhaps in return for concessions in China, the Czar may be disposed to relieve England from the constant menace to her Indian empire involved in the extension of Russia to the south through Central Asia. She seeks the sea and may perhaps be content to find it by the extension of her railroad system to the Pacific over Chinese territory.

With Russia firmly planted on the Pacific, Japan in possession of the much coveted Corea, the German empire extended over Austro Hungary, Turkey in Europe, and the intervening States, there might be such satisfaction of national aspirations as would lead to peace. Perhaps the twentieth century is to unfold such a programme before us. It promises now to enter upon its career as the nineteenth century did upon its heritage, through

conflict and colossal international struggle. The maps of Europe, Asia and Africa are awaiting reconstruction, and there are still unknown possibilities on the continent of the two Americas for an extension of the American principles of confederated States. There may be more involved in our treatment of Cuba than we now see. Through its reconstruction we may perhaps give to Spanish-Americans a lesson in disinterestedness which will win their confidence and lead to great results.

Unquestionably the great world tendency during the closing nineteenth century has been toward the absorption of or consolidation of petty States into great empires and this tendency promises to be intensified during the opening era of the twentieth century. Observe how enormously our own territory has increased since 1800 through the Louisiana purchase of 1803, the Florida purchase of 1819, the Oregon accession by treaty with Great Britain in 1846, the Mexican cessions of 1848 and 1853, the purchase of Alaska in 1867, and now the addition of Porto Rico and the Philippines, not to speak of Cuba. And note the corresponding growth of Russia and the German Empire, the unification of the States of Italy and the growth of England into a world empire extending her sway over nearly three hundred millions of people.

In face of all these portentous facts we find men prating of imperialism as though it were the patented invention of William McKinley, and lauding as patriots of a peculiarly select type the class of men who have, through all of our history, sought by their puny efforts to stay the movement of inevitable progress.

The philosophical statesman does not quarrel with the tendencies of his time, or waste his breath in oburgation; he studies these tendencies, and, so far as it is in the power of statecraft to do so, he shapes them to his purposes.

"For Government through high and low and lower, Put into parts, doth keep in one consent, Congreing in a full and natural close Like music."

Burke defines a statesman as one who has "a disposition to preserve and an ability to improve." There is no place in this definition for the mere cavalier and the snarling critic of the tendencies of his time, who finds nothing to commend and has nothing to propose except the inexpedient or the impossible.

THE HELL OF RAILROADING.

In their annual report the Interstate Commerce Commissioners say: "The total number of casualties to persons on account of railway accidents during the year ending June 30, 1899, was 51,743. The aggregate number of persons killed as a result of railway accidents during the year was 7,123, and the number injured was 44,620. Of railway employees, 2,210 were killed and 34,923 were injured during the year covered by this report. With respect to the three general classes of employees, these casualties were divided as follows: Trainmen, 1,155 killed, 16,663 injured; switchmen, flagmen and watchmen, 273 killed, 2,992 injured; other employees, 782 killed, 15,268 injured." The employees were 39,970 engine-men, 41,152 firemen, 28,232 conductors, 69,497 trainmen and 48,686 switchmen, flagmen and watchmen. This is a total of 227,537 employees. The summaries giving the ratio of casualties show with reference to trainmen—including in the term engine-men, firemen, conductors, and other trainmen—that one was killed for every 155 employed, and one was injured for every 11 employed. We have in the Philippines in round figures 63,000 troops. Casualties among them in like proportion to those among railroad employees would give for the year 406 killed and 5,727 wounded, or a total of 6,133. The actual total for the year, based on the average of the number for twenty-three months, published in our issue of July 7, is 1,640. From this calculation it appears that the risk to life or limb among trainmen on the railroads in the United States is nearly four times as great as among the soldiers in the Philippines.

The total of killed and wounded in the British army in South Africa, up to July 1, was in round figures 15,000. The casualties among railroad employees in a year were two and a half times as many. The casualties on the railroads in the United States exceeded the total number of persons killed and wounded in the Philippines and South Africa, including Americans, Filipinos, British and Boers. In a communication to the Senate June 2, Secretary Root stated that the killed and wounded among forces in the Philippines from the day of occupation up to May 24 was 2,620 and among the Filipinos 12,884, as nearly as could be ascertained. Adding to these the British killed and wounded in South Africa, 15,000, gives a total of 30,504, as compared with the total of killed and wounded in railroad accidents. This leaves a margin of 21,239 to cover the Boer killed and wounded, which probably do not amount to 5,000, and any Filipino casualties not reported. Here is an excellent text for a sermon on the hell of railroading.

Brig.-Gen. Wheeler, commanding the Department of the Lakes, in General Orders which we publish this week under our Regular Army heading, gives directions for the thorough instruction of all enlisted men in his command destined for service abroad.

In the report of Col. Walter Howe, 47th Vol. Inf., which we print elsewhere will be found criticisms of the ammunition which he tried to use in his mountain gun. The faults he found in it are specifically defined, and will doubtless receive the serious consideration of the Ordnance Department.

OUR OPERATIONS IN CHINA.

With the defeat of the allied forces at Tien-Tsin on July 13 the authorities at Washington have been fully awakened to the seriousness of the outbreak against foreigners. As a result of the despatches from Rear Admiral Remy a meeting of the Cabinet was held to decide as to the future course of this Government respecting China. Enough has already been ascertained to show the necessity of sending a large and well equipped army to China to co-operate with the other nations. It has been decided to send all of those troops recently ordered to the Philippines from this country to China. These, with the troops sent from the Philippine Islands, will bring the forces under the command of General Chaffee to over 10,000 men, which, considering the insufficient size of the Army of the United States, will be more than our share. In case of necessity additional troops will be removed from Cuba and sent immediately to China. For the purpose of consultation in this matter Gen. Leonard Wood has come from Havana to Washington.

Several conferences have been held at the War Department during the past week between Secretary Root and other high officials. General Miles has recommended that troops be transferred from the Philippines to China, but for the present it is not deemed advisable to further reduce the force there. Upon his recommendation, however, four batteries of the 3d Art., stationed at San Francisco and immediate vicinity, have been placed under orders for China and will leave this country on July 26. It is considered a certainty that General Wood will agree to the removal in October of at least two more regiments from Cuba, which will also be used for foreign service. The policy of the War Department in only sending two battalions of a regiment out of the country will be scrupulously followed out in making the orders for China.

The American troops now at Tien-Tsin are the 9th Inf., and approximately 500 marines. This force has been reduced as a result of the recent engagements, but is still, it is believed, in condition to afford material assistance to the allied Army. The transport Indiana left Manila on July 12 for Taku with 21 officers and 847 men of the 14th Inf., and one officer and 31 men of the 9th Inf. The Flintshire, which sailed in company with the Indiana, carried seven officers and 271 men of Captain Kelly's battery of the 5th Art. and some hospital men and surgeons. Both these transports carried quantities of supplies of all kinds including ammunition.

The following statement of other troops under orders to China has been made public by the Adjutant-General: Engineer Battalion, 2 officers and 150 men; 1st Cav., eight troops, 20 officers and 834 men; 3d Cav., five troops, 10 officers and 428 men; 9th Cav., eight troops, 20 officers and 834 men; 2d Inf., eight companies, 22 officers and 1,058 men; 5th Inf., eight companies, 22 officers and 1,058 men; 8th Inf., eight companies, 22 officers and 1,058 men; 15th Inf., eight companies, 22 officers and 1,058 men; four batteries, 3d Art., 400 men, making a total of 140 officers and 6,878 men.

The recently published report to the effect that Lieut. Gen. Miles would go to China has no other foundation than gossip among some of the officers of the War Department. The disposition of the Department is to continue in command General Chaffee who is an officer of known merit and quite able to cope with the situation.

Great credit is due to the Q. M. Department for the manner in which it has prepared the troops for service in China. Although the War Department had little opportunity to make any extensive plans for the coming campaign there this Department is in readiness to send all of the troops off well equipped for service either in the tropics or in the cold climate of Northern China. The old method of requisition for quartermaster's supplies has been done away with and more satisfactory results are being obtained in fitting the men out than have ever been obtained before. Much difficulty is experienced in obtaining a sufficient number of transports to take the troops and supplies to China, but there is no doubt that under the direction of Colonel Bird this trouble will be overcome. The other departments are also doing excellent work in the present emergency, and show clearly that they profited greatly by the experience gained during the Spanish war. Everything taken into consideration the United States Government is doing and will continue to do its part in the war in China.

The urgency of the situation is indicated by Secretary Long's reply to Captain Wilde's despatch. Captain Wilde cabled as follows:

Kure, Japan, July 18.

Secretary of Navy, Washington:

Oregon and Nashville arrived Kure 2 o'clock this afternoon. Expect to dock on the 19. Shall I make permanent or temporary repairs? I would suggest putting on steel patches, which can be done in a very short time and ship go back to her duty at Taku. To make permanent repairs it will require at least sixty days, probably more. Not a single man injured in any way.

LONG.

To this despatch Secretary Long at once replied as follows:

Universal rejoicing over safety of Oregon. She is the Constitution of this generation. If safety of Oregon permits patch and go to Taku. I commend your preference for service there.

WILDE.

Admiral Remy has ordered the training ship Buffalo to Taku. The Buffalo has 400 landsmen on board and the vessel, which was making a practice cruise in European waters, was recently ordered to proceed to Singa-

pore, where she would receive instructions to go to the Philippines or China. Many of the ships in the Philippines are short handed, but Admiral Remy evidently decided that the exigencies of the situation at Taku required that the vessels there receive the Buffalo's contingent. The Buffalo is on her way to Singapore, her last port of call having been Malta.

Considerable inquiry is being made as to the climatic conditions to be encountered by our forces acting in the Pei-Ho delta, and from the observations of many Navy officers who have been on the Asiatic station in years past, it seems that the climate round about Taku, Tien-Tsin and Cheefoo is not unlike that to be found in Philadelphia or perhaps New York. Not much snow falls, but Cheefoo, especially, is subject to high winds and cold boisterous weather during the period from November to February. The summer months are not unlike that of similar latitudes in this country. Cheefoo, in certain seasons of the year, is but little more than an open roadstead, the wind pouring into the harbor from the south and east at times to a dangerous extent. During the cruise of the Yorktown on the Asiatic station the ship passed a portion of one winter in the harbor of Cheefoo and encountered much ice in the roadstead, and at times landing was impracticable. Coal and stores must be provided by the nation requiring them, the local market being largely that of Shanghai, distant several hundred miles.

The Taotai Sheng, so frequently mentioned in late despatches from the seat of war, is a resident of Shanghai for many years past, and is quite well acquainted with many of our Naval officers who have served on the Asiatic station. The correct method of naming this official is not as commonly given in the despatches, but "Sheng Taotai," Sheng being his family name and Taotai being his title or official function. A Taotai is a sort of local magistrate and usually a Mandarin of rank. Sheng has the control of nearly all of the foreign telegraphs and railroads in the empire.

Several persons familiar with China and Chinese superstitions have suggested that the walls about Peking, or a portion of them, should be destroyed in case that city is taken by the allies. They are supposed to be impregnable, sacred and under the protection of the gods, and confidence in Chinese invincibility should disappear with it. The walls in question are described as of masonry, 50 feet high, nearly 50 feet thick at the top and nearly a hundred feet thick at the base. They have crenellated parapets and numerous high towers with innumerable loopholes. Heavy artillery is therefore needed to batter down the walls, unless, indeed, the possession of the city previous to their destruction, as in the case of Tien-Tsin, made it possible to destroy them with dynamite.

The "Nineteenth Century Review" calls attention to the fact that the want of effective central authority makes it practically impossible to establish by Chinese authority a national army, or navy, or civil service. And the corruption which is the fatal curse of China is directly due to the fact that there is not and cannot be any central authority to exercise control over local officials, or, in the absence of this, to pay them. The Chinese people, in the language of physics, is a mechanical mixture and not a chemical compound, and therefore it is irresponsible to the action of any single re-agent and incapable of exhibiting any common property. What figures as China on the map is a number of districts often separated from each other and from the centre by immense distances, differing widely in climate, resources and configuration, inhabited by people of largely varying race, temperament, habit, religion and language. Savage faction fights are of constant occurrence. Consequently it is easy to raise a force of Chinese in one place to fight Chinese in another. It is because there is no such thing as "China" that the military caste of the Manchus, comparatively infinitesimal in numbers, have been able to impose their rule upon the enormous masses of Chinese. Thus it is unwise to predicate anything of China as a whole, or to believe that what suits one part will necessarily suit another. But a dislike of the foreigner and foreign methods appears to be a common characteristic among Chinamen, and this furnishes an element of cohesion in the present instance otherwise lacking.

DAYS OF TERROR AT TIEN-TSIN.

Eye-witnesses of the first raid by Boxers on Tien-Tsin and the bombardment of the Taku forts by the foreign gunboats arrived on the steamer Coptic at San Francisco on July 16. One of them was Rev. Robert Coltman who with his wife escaped from Tien-Tsin on June 16 by military train to Taku. While in Peking early in May Mr. Coltman dined with Minister Conger and talked over the situation with him. The Boxers at that time were drilling right in the streets of Peking, and the preacher was very apprehensive. Minister Conger considered the danger not particularly threatening, and seemed to place great credit in the assurances of the Tsung-li-Yamen, and assured his guest that there was no danger.

Over a month was spent by Mr. Coltman at Tien-Tsin. The Boxers were more threatening, and native Christians from all parts of the country began to flock to the mission compounds at Tien-Tsin. They were in mortal terror of the Boxers, and with all their worldly possessions tied in small bundles went from gate to gate imploring the foreigners to protect them. On either side of the Taku road lie the compounds of the foreign missions. Each compound is a rectangle, surrounded by a brick wall about ten feet high. Gates are cut through these walls so that persons in an extremity can run from one to another.

Early in June American marines to the number of 107 came to the American Board of Foreign Missions compound and encamped. Captain McCalla was in general charge of the forces on land and the marines in the compound were in command of Ensign Daniel W. Wurtsbaugh. Mr. Coltman says that on the night of Saturday, June 9, a meeting of consuls and commanders was held at Tien-Tsin. Captain McCalla was spokesman for the Americans. The Russian Consul declared that he would not undertake to reach Peking with less than 15,000 men. The British officers were silent. Captain McCalla said he had advised that the lives of Americans were in jeopardy in Peking and that he intended to start next morning to their relief, whether the other forces went or not. Then British commanders and others agreed to go,

and the result was the ill-fated expedition under Admiral Seymour. Just how Mr. Coltman learned of what took place at the meeting he did not say.

After the departure of Capt. McCalla and the forces matters became rapidly worse at Tien-Tsin. Ensign Wurtsbaugh kept his American marines ready for any emergency. On the night of June 15, soon after midnight, the Boxers rose en masse and set fire to the native chapels, the French cathedral and many other buildings.

There was a terrific uproar among the Chinese and foreigners—a reign of terror. The American marines were roused to arms and all night stood ready to defend the foreigners in the compounds. The fire was confined to the native city, but one could hear musketry and shouting in the distance, and fire after fire sprang up. Detachments of foreign forces hurried here and there during the night protecting lives and property. The Boxers attacked the railroad and tried to burn it and the station, but were driven off by the Russians. The fighting and fire were confined mostly to the native quarter, where native Christians were killed.

The next morning the bodies of about one hundred Boxers were found lying here and there. Numbers of bodies were being devoured by dogs. Trenches were hastily dug and the native authorities gathered up the bodies by tying ropes around their legs and dragging them off to burial. That morning hundreds of poor native Christians huddled into the mission compounds and begged on their knees to be saved from the savagery of the Boxers.

On the morning of June 16 Mr. Coltman learned that a military train was to leave for Taku. He got on board. The Chinese engineers, firemen, brakemen and station men deserted in terror, leaving the train standing. The train consisted of an engine and two or three coaches. Preceding it was a train composed of an engine, a flat car upon which was a rapid-fire gun, followed by another flat car bearing an engine and a dynamo operating a searchlight, and still another flat car with another rapid-fire gun. This military train was in command of British officers and the men handled the engine and brakes. The other was handled by a German officer in uniform, with his hand on the throttle, and American marines did the firing.

Mr. Coltman believes that Minister Conger's credulity and good faith in the Chinese has probably cost his life and the lives of all the other foreigners in Peking.

Baron von Ketteler, he says, was the one Minister whom the Chinese feared. Sir Claude MacDonald, the British Minister, and Mr. Conger placed great faith in the representations of the Chinese Government. Von Ketteler demanded that the Government suppress the Boxers; MacDonald and Conger entered mild protests and were satisfied with promises. Mr. Coltman insists that the Imperial Government is supporting the Boxers.

In a letter to a relative American Consul Ragdale, at Tien-Tsin, repeats what Mr. Coltman says about Captain McCalla's part in the conference. He adds that Captain McCalla has earned the praise of all British and Americans at Tien-Tsin by his prompt action and thoughtfulness. Captain Bayley, British commander, is also a man of the same stamp.

OUR NEW NAVAL VESSELS.

The work of preparing plans and specifications for the new ships provided for by the late Congress bids fair to employ pretty much all of the time and talent of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Construction and Repair and of Ordnance for the next few months, and the results will be watched with much interest by the engineering world. The plans for several of these vessels have been on hand since last year, but the modifications rendered necessary in those plans by the progress of naval science will require considerable labor before they are ready for the contractors.

In reply to an official inquiry from the Bureau of Ordnance, Capt. S. C. Lemly, U. S. N., Judge-Advocate General, has rendered an opinion to the effect that the limit of cost of the new cruisers the bids for which will soon be asked for is \$2,800,000 each, and that this cost includes armor. The question was rather an open one, for the appropriation bill left it open for discussion by the ambiguous terms of the law.

It is regarded as an exceedingly fit idea to retain the names of our older ships on the Navy list, and it is the policy of the present Secretary of the Navy to revive as many of the old timers as the construction of the law governing such questions will permit.

Of the large number of people in this country who are disposed to comment favorably upon the remarkable success of our naval ships, whether in speed or in fighting prowess, few realize the marvelous accuracy of detail required for the proper performance of one of our vessels.

A case in point is the experience with one of the recently completed torpedo boats: This boat was laid down in all her details by the two bureaus of the Navy Department most interested in her success, the Bureau of Construction and Repair and the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and the plans were turned over to the successful bidder for her construction. In this case the contractor took both hull and machinery to build and determined that no deviation from the plans and specifications should be permitted.

The result of this determination was most gratifying to all concerned, for the draft of the torpedo boat was within less than a quarter of an inch of that for which the little craft was designed, and on the full speed trial the speed achieved was within less than one-tenth of a knot per hour of that calculated for her when her machinery was designed. This is justly regarded as a genuine triumph for both constructor, engineer and designer.

To the non-professional reader all these details may not strike the eye as being at all remarkable, but when it is considered that every piece of the several thousand going to make the completed whole of the hull and engines must be fabricated exactly as laid down in the drafting office of her designer, the marvel will perhaps be better understood.

The instance cited is not an isolated case, but the performance figures in this instance were perhaps nearer the calculated results than any vessel hitherto laid down.

The War Department has now received reports from all but three of the military departments on the results of the examinations given to enlisted men to ascertain their fitness for promotion to the grade of second lieutenant in the regular service. The reports received show 55 enlisted men have qualified for promotion to this grade, and it is believed the other three departments will bring the number up to 65. There are at the present time, in the neighborhood of 75 vacancies in this grade, so it seems about ten additional appointments will have to be made from civil life.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Frank W. Hackett.
Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig.-Gen. Chas. Heywood.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at the Navy Department.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Norman H. Farquhar, Commander-in-Chief.
NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. Albert S. Snow. Arrived Newport June 28. Address New London, Conn. Will leave Newport, R. I., July 23; arrive Gardiner's Bay, L. I., and New London, Conn., July 23; leave July 21; arrive Portland, Me., Aug. 2; leave Aug. 8; arrive Rockland, Me., Aug. 8; leave Aug. 11; arrive Bath, Me., Aug. 11; leave Aug. 14; arrive Newport, R. I., Aug. 15; leave Sept. 20.
KEARSARGE, Capt. William M. Folger. Same as New York.
KENTUCKY, Capt. Colby M. Chester. Arrived Newport July 17. Address Newport, R. I.
INDIANA, Capt. Francis W. Pickins. Same as New York.
MACHIAS, Comdr. James D. Adams. Arrived Boston July 17. Will be repaired at Boston, Mass. Address Boston, Mass.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Charles J. Train. Same as New York.
SCORPION, Lieut.-Comdr. Nathan Sargent. At Boston, Mass. Address Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.
TEXAS, Capt. Morris R. S. Mackenzie. Same as New York.
VIXEN, Lieut.-Comdr. C. K. Curtis. Arrived Norfolk July 16. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, commanding.
CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Charles H. Rockwell. At Montevideo, June 14. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
MONTGOMERY, Comdr. John P. Merrell. At Montevideo. Has been ordered to New York. Address mail to Barbadoes, W. I.
WILMINGTON, Comdr. Charles O. Allibone. Left Rosario for Belle Vista July 15.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Albert Kautz, commanding.
IOWA, Capt. Philip H. Cooper. Arrived Port Angeles, Wash. Address mail care of Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
ABARENDIA (Collier), Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley. At Tutuila, Samoa. Address Pago Pago, Samoa.
PHILADELPHIA (Flagship), Capt. William W. Mead. At Bremerton, Wash. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear-Admiral George C. Remey, Commander-in-Chief.
Rear-Admiral Louis Kempf, Senior Squadron Commander.
Address vessels, Manila, Philippine Islands, care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.
BROOKLYN (Flagship), Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Arrived Chefoo July 7. Address Yokohama, Japan.
BENNINGTON, Comdr. Conway H. Arnold. At Manila.
BRUTUS, at Guam.
CALLAO, Lieut. George B. Bradshaw. At Manila.
CASTINE, Comdr. Charles G. Bowman. At Shanghai.
Address mail to Yokohama, Japan, care U. S. Consul.
CELTIC, Lieut.-Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. Arrived at Cavite July 19.
CONCORD, Comdr. H. G. O. Colby. At Cavite, P. I. Address Manila.
CULGOA, Lieut.-Comdr. Henry C. Gearing. Arrived Sydney July 4. Will return to Manila.
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Thomas C. McLean. At Canton, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care U. S. Consul.
GENERAL ALAVA, Lieut.-Comdr. Charles E. Fox. At Manila.
GLACIER, Comdr. William H. Everett. Arrived Manila May 27.
HELENA, Lieut. John H. Rowen in temporary command. At Iloilo, P. I.
IRIS, Ensign D. W. Knox. At Chefoo.
ISLA DE CUBA, Lieut.-Comdr. John N. Jordan. At Manila.
Address Manila, P. I.
ISLA DE LUZON, Comdr. J. V. B. Bleeker. At Manila.
Address Manila, P. I.
MARIETTA, Comdr. Edward H. Gheen. At Manila. Address there.
MANILA, Comdr. Thomas H. Stevens. Arrived at Brisbane April 7.
MONADNOCK, Capt. Edward T. Strong. At Manila.
MONOCACY, Comdr. Fred. M. Wise. Arrived Taku June 15. Address Yokohama, Japan.
MONTEREY, Capt. George W. Pigman. At Hong Kong, China. Address Manila, P. I.
NANSHAN, Ensign P. E. Ridgely. At Manila.
NASHVILLE, Comdr. Raymond P. Rodgers. Arrived at Kure July 19. Address Yokohama, Japan, care U. S. Consul.
NEWARK, Capt. Bowman H. McCalla. At Taku, China, to protect American interests. Address Yokohama, Japan.
NEW ORLEANS, Lieut.-Comdr. James T. Smith. At Manila. Address Manila, P. I. Capt. J. G. Green to command.
OREGON, Capt. George F. F. Wilde. Arrived at Kure, Japan, July 18. Will be docked there. Address Yokohama, Japan.
PETREL, Comdr. Edwin K. Moore. At Manila.
PRINCETON, Comdr. Harry Knox. Arrived Swatow July 17. Address Yokohama, Japan.
SCINDIA, Comdr. James M. Miller. Arrived Cardiff, Wales, July 3. Ordered to return to Asiatic Station. Address mail to Yokohama, Japan.
YORKTOWN, Comdr. E. D. Tausig. At Chefoo, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care U. S. Consul.
YOSEMITE, Comdr. Seaton Schroeder. Left Cavite for Guam June 30. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
ZAFIRO (supply vessel), Ensign Lyman A. Cotten. At Chefoo.

TORPEDO BOATS.

FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At Navy Yard, Mare Island. Address there.
GWIN, Lieut. Richard H. Jackson. At Navy Yard, New York, June 14. Address there.
PORTER, Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At Newport. Address there.
TALBOT, Lieut. John S. Doddridge. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Walton Goodwin. At Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
BUFFALO, Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins. Left Colombo for Taku July 17. Ordered to proceed to Manila. Address mail care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John J. Hunker. Newport, R. I.
ESSEX, Comdr. Richard G. Davenport. Arrived Christiania July 14. On European cruise. Due at Stockholm July 31; leave Aug. 7; arrive Copenhagen Aug. 11; leave Aug. 16; arrive Amsterdam Aug. 21; leave Aug. 28; arrive Gravesend Aug. 30; leave Sept. 11; arrive Havre Sept. 13; leave Sept. 26; arrive Madeira Oct. 6; leave Oct. 11; arrive San Juan Nov. 5; leave Nov. 11;

arrive Guantanamo Bay Nov. 16; leave Nov. 23; arrive Havana Nov. 28; leave Dec. 1; arrive Hampton Roads Dec. 1. Address mail in care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, until Sept. 27, 1900. After Sept. 27, 1900, and until Nov. 28, 1900, in care of U. S. Despatch Agent, Post Office, New York. After Nov. 28, 1900 address mail to Hampton Roads, Va. All mail addressed care of B. F. Stevens should have foreign postage.

HARTFORD, Comdr. John M. Hawley. At Boston, Mass. Address mail to Boston, Mass.

LANCASTER, Comdr. Henry B. Mansfield. Left Leith July 19 for Christiania. On European cruise. Following is the itinerary: Arrive Leith July 13; leave July 18; arrive Christiania July 22; leave July 25; arrive Copenhagen July 28; leave Aug. 2; arrive Stockholm Aug. 4; leave Aug. 11 (may touch at Copenhagen); arrive Antwerp Aug. 19; leave Aug. 24; arrive Gravesend Aug. 26; leave Sept. 5; arrive Havre Sept. 7; leave Sept. 21; arrive Lisbon Sept. 30; leave Oct. 4; arrive Gibraltar Oct. 7; leave Oct. 14; arrive Madeira Oct. 19; leave Oct. 23; arrive Hampton Roads Dec. 1. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. Albion V. Wadhams. On a cruise. Due at Plymouth, England, July 25; leave Aug. 1; arrive Portsmouth Aug. 3; leave Aug. 10; arrive Havre Aug. 11; leave Aug. 25; arrive Cherbourg Aug. 28; leave Aug. 31; arrive Lisbon Sept. 10; leave Sept. 17; arrive Madeira Sept. 27; leave Oct. 4; arrive Port Monroe, Va., Nov. 10. Address mail in care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, until Sept. 17. After Sept. 17, address mail to Hampton Roads, Va. All mail addressed care of B. F. Stevens should have foreign postage.

PENSACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts School Ship), Lieut.-Comdr. Edward M. Hughes. On a cruise. Due at Southampton July 25; leave Aug. 1; arrive Havre Aug. 14; leave Aug. 21; arrive Gibraltar Aug. 21; leave Aug. 24; arrive Tangier Aug. 24; leave Aug. 26; arrive Funchal Aug. 31; leave Sept. 6; arrive Marthehead Oct. 10. Letters should be addressed up to Aug. 20 care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

ST. MARK'S (New York School Ship), Comdr. William H. Rader. On summer cruise. Was at Lisbon July 15. Will leave July 26; arrive Gibraltar July 30; leave about 11; arrive Tangier Aug. 11; leave Aug. 14; arrive Madeira about Aug. 19; leave Sept. 8; arrive Glen Cove Oct. 11. After leaving New London, mail address will be care B. F. Stevens until Aug. 20, and after that Glen Cove, Long Island, N. Y. About one hundred boys will be taken to the Paris Exposition.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania School Ship), Comdr. William J. Barnette. On her European cruise. Due at Southampton July 16; leave July 31; arrive Havre August 1; leave August 10; arrive Gibraltar August 25; leave Sept. 1; arrive Madeira Sept. 5; leave Sept. 15; arrive Philadelphia Oct. 20. Until Sept. 1 address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. After Sept. 1 address 16 N. Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

CADET PRACTICE SHIPS.

CHESAPEAKE, Comdr. C. E. Colahan. Address Newport, R. I. Will leave Gardiner's Bay July 30; arrive Portland Aug. 11; leave Aug. 14; arrive Newport Aug. 21; leave Aug. 23; arrive Annapolis Aug. 14.
NEWPORT, Lieut.-Comdr. A. M. Knight. On cruise. Due at Vineyard and Nantucket Sounds July 24; leave July 27; arrive Boston July 28; leave Aug. 2; arrive Vineyard Sound, Buzzard's Bay, Aug. 3; leave Aug. 7; arrive Newport, R. I., Aug. 8; leave Aug. 11; arrive Philadelphia Aug. 13; leave Aug. 25; arrive Annapolis Aug. 28. Address Newport, R. I.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

AMPHITRITE, Capt. Edwin S. Houston. At New Bedford. Address New Bedford, Mass.
DIXIE, Comdr. Charles Belknap. Left Algiers July 17 for Gibraltar en route to New York. Address Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. At Boston, Mass. Address mail to Boston, Mass.
EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. Arrived Portsmouth, N. H. Address there.
IROQUOIS, Lieut. Comdr. C. P. Fond. At Honolulu, Cal. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
MARCELLUS, Comdr. Edward B. Barry. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
MAYFLOWER, Comdr. Duncan Kennedy. Left New York for Boston July 13. Address Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.
MICHIGAN, Lieut.-Comdr. William Winder. Arrived Detroit July 13. Address Detroit, Mich.
POCOAN, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. Arrived Port Royal June 30. Address Port Royal, S. C.
PRAIRIE, Comdr. William Swift. Left New York July 13 with N. J. Naval Militia. Address New York, N. Y.
RANGER, Comdr. Wells L. Field. Left San Diego, Cal., for Mare Island July 18. Address Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.
SOLACE, Comdr. Herbert Winslow. Left Nagasaki for Taku July 10. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
SYLPH, Lieut. William K. Gise. At Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
WHEELING, Comdr. A. R. Couden. Left Unalaksa for Cape Nome and York June 20. Address Unalaksa, Alaska, care of Postmaster.
YANKTON, Lieut.-Comdr. George L. Dyer. At Portsmouth, N. H. Address Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

UNASSIGNED VESSELS.

ALBANY, Capt. Joseph E. Craig. Arrived Gibraltar June 30. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
BALTIMORE, Capt. James M. Forsyth. En route to the United States; due at Gravesend, England, Aug. 1, New York Oct. 1. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
CAESAR, Lieut.-Comdr. Frank C. Sawyer. Left Norfolk for Singapore July 8. Expected to arrive Sept. 24. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
UNCAS, Lieut. Thomas J. Senn. At San Juan, P. R.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. William H. Whiting. Mare Island, Cal.
RICHMOND, Capt. John J. Read. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
VERMONT, Capt. H. C. Taylor. Navy Yard, New York.
WABASH, Capt. George H. Wadleigh. Boston, Mass.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. En route from Yokohama, Japan, to Bering Sea via Kamtschatka. She is due at San Francisco, Cal., in November next. Address mail to San Francisco.
FISH HAWK, Mate J. A. Smith. Address care U. S. Fish Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JULY 13.—Lieut.-Comdr. J. C. Gillmore, to duty as executive on Franklin.
Lieut.-Comdr. F. S. Carter, detached Franklin and to duty at Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
Med. Dir. B. Fitzmons, detached Naval Examining Board, Annapolis, Md., and to duty in charge of Naval Hospital, Newport, R. I., July 21.
Surgeon L. G. Heneberger, detached Naval Hospital, Newport, R. I., July 21, and to duty as member Board Medical Examiners, Naval Laboratory, Brooklyn, N. Y., July 25.
Med. Dir. H. J. Babin, detached President Board Medical Examiners, Naval Laboratory, Brooklyn, July 25; to home and wait orders.
JULY 14.—A. Surg. A. M. D. McCormick, detached Chicago; to Montgomery.

A. Surg. J. R. Whiting, detached Montgomery; to Chicago.
Paym. Clk. Steven J. Harvey, appointed duty Hartford, upon nomination of P. Asst. Paym. Merrill; report July 15.

JULY 15.—Sunday.

JULY 16.—Comdr. J. D. Adams, detached Hydrographic Office July 20, and to command the Machias July 21.
Comdr. L. C. Logan, detached Machias; to home and wait orders.
Ch. Bten. J. J. Killin, to home when discharged from hospital, and sick leave granted three months.

JULY 17.—No orders.

JULY 18.—Comdr. Geo. Cowie, reported at Mare Island Hospital for treatment.
Comdr. S. M. Ackley, reported at Mare Island Hospital for treatment.

Lieut.-Comdr. D. H. Mahan, proceed home from Mare Island, and report address.

Lieut. John Hood, detached Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, and to duty on Massachusetts July 21.

Lieut.-Comdr. C. J. Boush, proceed home from Mare Island, and report address.

Lieut. D. W. Blamer, proceed home from Mare Island Yard, and report address.

Lieut. S. V. Graham, proceed home from Mare Island Yard, and report address.

Lieut. L. S. Van Duzer, proceed home from Mare Island Yard, and report address.

Ensign Harris Laning, proceed home from Mare Island, report address; authorized to delay en route until Aug. 1.

Paym. Clk. W. D. Alexander, reported at Mare Island Hospital for treatment.

Paym. Clk. D. P. Dorgan, appointed on nomination of Asst. Paym. P. G. Kennard. (Naval Station, Key West.)

JULY 19.—Comdr. R. G. Peck, retired, to duty in Hydrographic Office, Bureau of Equipment.

Comdr. C. S. Sperry, to Bureau of Equipment, Aug. 1.

Comdr. F. H. Delano, detached War College, Newport, and to duty connection Topeka at Boston yard, July 21.

Lieut.-Comdr. E. B. Underwood, detached War College, Newport, and to duty connection Topeka at Boston yard, July 21.

Ensign J. H. Roys, detached Kearsarge and to Massachusetts as watch and division officer.

Asst. Surgeon J. H. Payne, Jr., detached Mare Island Hospital and to Asiatic Station with 5th Batt. of marines.

Asst. Surgeon C. N. Fliske, detached Boston yard; to duty with marines to San Francisco; then to duty at Naval Hospital, Mare Island.

Pharm. A. Prosperi, detached Naval Academy, July 21, to home and wait order; retired from July 3, 1900.

PROMOTIONS IN THE MARINE CORPS.

To be Captains—1st Lieuts. G. C. Thorpe, S. D. Butler, Henry Leonard, Charles S. Hill, Robert M. Gilson, David D. Porter, Frederic L. Bradman, Henry C. Davis, George C. Reid, Robert H. Dunlap, Henry W. Carpenter, Randolph C. Berkeley, Arthur J. Matthews, Charles G. Andersen, Charles S. Hatch, James C. Breckinridge, Arthur F. Marx, Philip S. Brown, Harry Lee, John F. McGill, Frederick H. Delano, Louis M. Gulick, Hiram I. Bears, William H. Parker.

To be First Lieutenant—2d Lieuts. C. C. Carpenter, N. G. Burton, Louis M. Little, Leof M. Harding, Frederic M. Wise, Jr., Richard M. Cutts, Stephen Elliott, Harold C. Snyder, Wirt McCreary, Richard P. Williams, Wade L. Jolly, Alexander S. Williams, John N. Wright, Olof H. Rask, Richard G. McConnell, Julius S. Turill, Lee E. Jurel, James McE. Huey, Herbert Mather, Henry L. Roosevelt, E. E. Eick, Jay M. Salladay, Mack Babb, Rush R. Wallace, Jr., Raymond E. Sawyer, Samuel A. W. Patterson, Herbert J. Hirschinger, John C. Muir, Harold C. Reisinger, Frank E. Evans, Harry R. Lay, Thomas A. Mott, Saint John S. Caffery, John C. Beaumont, Charles B. Taylor, John W. Wadleigh, William R. Coyle, Henry D. F. Long, William C. Harlee, Richard S. Hooker.

Eighteen men on eligible list get commissions as 2d lieutenants.

The above promotions take effect July 21.

NAVY CHANGES.

Appointments, promotions, casualties, etc., of officers of the Navy from June 15 to July 15, 1900:

Deaths.—Rear Admiral John W. Philip, at Navy Yard, New York, N. Y., June 30, 1900; Ensign Samuel G. Magill, Jr., at Newport, Rhode Island, June 30, 1900; Boatwain John Burrows, retired, at Mexico, New York, June 30, 1900.

Promotions.—Lieut. (junior grade) Noble E. Irwin to be a lieutenant from Dec. 8 1899, vice Hogg, promoted; Lieut. John N. Jordan to be a lieutenant-commander from March 9, 1900, vice Barry, promoted; Lieut.-Comdr. George P. Colvocoresses to be a commander from June 30, 1900, vice Delahanty, retired; Lieut. James P. Parker to be a lieutenant-commander from June 30, 1900, vice Colvocoresses, promoted; Comdr. Morris R. S. Mackenzie to be a captain from July 1, 1900, vice Miller, promoted; Lieut.-Comdr. Charles E. Colahan to be a commander from July 1, 1900, vice Mackenzie, promoted; Lieut. Ben W. Hodges to be a lieutenant-commander from July 1, 1900, vice Colahan, promoted; Lieut. Herbert O. Dunn to be a lieutenant-commander from July 1, 1900, vice Hodges, promoted; Lieut. Arthur W. Dodd to be a lieutenant-commander from July 1, 1900, vice Dunn, promoted; Lieut. William S. Benson to be a lieutenant-commander from July 1, 1900, vice Reamey, retired; Lieut. (junior grade) Frederick A. Traut to be a lieutenant from July 1, 1900, vice Gibson, retired; Lieut. (junior grade) John F. Hines to be a lieutenant from July 1, 1900, vice Morgan, retired; Passed Asst. Surg. Charles F. Stokes to be a surgeon from May 31, 1900, vice Stephenson, promoted.

Appointments.—The following named assistant surgeons appointed for temporary service to be assistant surgeons in the regular Navy from June 7, 1900: John J. Snyder, Henry A. Dunn, Allan Stuart, Edward M. Blackwell, William H. Ulsh, Mack V. Stone, Chauncey R. Burr, George F. Freeman, Raphael O. Marcour, James H. Payne, Jr., Jacob Stepp, Charles H. De Lancy, Frederick M. Bogan, Rice K. McClean, Warren E. G. High.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JULY 12.—1st Lieut. H. C. Davis and 2d Lieuts. H. J. Hirschinger and H. L. Roosevelt, appointed members general court martial, to convene at Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., July 19.

JULY 13.—Capt. T. H. Low, detached from Massachusetts and ordered to marine barracks, Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Capt. L. H. Moses, detached from Indiana and ordered to marine barracks, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

JULY 15.—2d Lieuts. Thomas Holcomb, Jr., and Julius S. Turill, appointed members general court martial, to convene at Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., July 19.

JULY 17.—Capt. T. H. Low, detached from marine barracks, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to marine barracks, Washington, D. C., for duty with 5th Batt. of marines.

2d Lieut. F. J. Schwable, detached from marine barracks, Boston, Mass., and ordered to Annapolis, Md., for duty with 5th Batt. of marines.

2d Lieut. C. B. Taylor, detached from marine barracks, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to marine barracks, Boston, Mass., for duty with 5th Batt. of marines.

2d Lieut. R. P. Williams and Lee B. Purcell, appointed members of general court martial now in session at Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

2d Lieuts. H. L. Matthews and T. E. Backstrom, detached from marine barracks, Navy Yard, New York, and ordered to duty with 5th Batt. of marines.

2d Lieut. H. R. Lay, detached from marine barracks, Annapolis, Md., and ordered to duty with 5th Batt. of marines.

2d Lieuts. H. D. F. Long and F. C. Lander, detached from marine barracks, Washington, D. C., and ordered to duty with 5th Batt. of marines.

Capt. L. H. Moses, detached from marine barracks, and ordered to duty with 5th Batt. of marines.

Boston, Mass., and ordered to duty with 5th Batt. of marines.
 Capt. W. N. McKeivy, detached from Kentucky and ordered to duty with 5th Batt. of marines.
 2d Lieut. D. C. McDougal, detached from marine barracks, Boston, Mass., and ordered to duty with 5th Batt. of marines.

JULY 18.—Lieut.-Col. B. R. Russell, detached from Naval War College and ordered to assume charge of recruiting district of Massachusetts and Maine.
 Capt. H. C. Haines, detached from Naval War College and ordered to assume charge of recruiting district of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.
 1st Lieut. Harry Lee, detached from Vermont and ordered to duty as adjutant of 5th Batt. of marines.
 Major Randolph Dickins, detached from marine barracks, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., and ordered to command 5th Batt. of marines.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The following rules to govern the regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen on the Harlem River on July 19, 20 and 21 have been issued:
 First—That no excursion steamer, yacht or craft of any description shall be permitted to follow on the line of ahead of the referee's boat during the race.
 Second—That no vessel or craft of any description shall be allowed to pass up or anchor inside, north or south of the police lines adopted by the committee.

LOUIS N. STODDER,
 Captain R. C. S., Supervisor of Anchorage.
 H. A. TAYLOR,
 Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Two revenue cutters will be on hand to see that the above rules are enforced.

JULY 12.—Capt. J. B. Moore, granted 30 days' leave of absence.

1st Asst. Engr. H. L. Taylor, detached Seminole and ordered to take charge of the Penrose.
 2d Asst. Engr. R. F. Halpin is ordered to resume duties on the Forward.

JULY 14.—Capt. H. B. Rogers, granted four days' leave of absence.
 3d Lieut. F. W. Smith, ordered to the Galveston.

JULY 17.—2d Lieut. D. F. A. de Otte, granted 30 days' leave of absence.

3d Lieut. H. H. Wolfe, granted 30 days' leave of absence.

The U. S. S. McCulloch returned from Nome July 12 and reported that its commander, Capt. M. A. Healy, is confined in the Marine Hospital at Port Townsend. Returning from Dutch Harbor, Capt. Healy attempted to take his own life by cutting the arteries of his right arm. The first day after sailing the captain came on deck, and after giving some orders relative to handling the ship, made an attempt to leap overboard into the sea. Before he reached the railing he was seized by several of the crew and taken to his cabin, where a guard was placed over him. During the night he broke a medicine bottle and used a piece of the glass in severing a blood vessel in his left arm. Before much blood was lost, the guard discovered the wound and called assistance. There being no surgeon aboard, Lieut. Thompson dressed the wound, and upon arrival at Port Townsend Capt. Healy was taken to the Marine Hospital and put in a straitjacket, where he will be retained until the department can be communicated with.

DEFECTS OF THE U. S. S. NEW ORLEANS.

A discouraging report has been received concerning the powers and capacities of the U. S. S. New Orleans from Capt. George E. Ide, commanding that vessel, and other officers, under date of Manila, June 1, in reply to a request from the Navy Department. Captain Ide in his report says: Despite every expedient the temperature of the cordite magazines ranges from 95 degrees to 98 degrees Fahrenheit, which, according to the best obtainable information, is very near the danger point for that explosive. Having requested a board to examine into the matter, it may be that their investigation will provide a method of lowering the temperature of the magazines. In the contrary case I can continue to exercise constant watchfulness and in case the cordite shows pronounced signs of deterioration can through the recommendation of a board have part, or if need be, all of it thrown overboard.

While in ordinary vessels the number of cubic feet of air for each man ranges above one thousand, in this ship because of her peculiar construction and the fact that all available space is utilized there are but about two hundred cubic feet of air per man with a very defective circulation. In consequence, nearly all the crew and most of the officers are obliged to sleep on deck, their quarters being uninhabitable in this climate. This applies to all times in the prevailing temperature here, but when the sea makes it necessary to close the air ports on the berth deck practically the whole crew is obliged to sleep on deck. In case of rain they are forced to stand up under the house awnings until the rain ceases. This involves much loss of sleep during the rainy season and exhausts the men. In a cooler climate most of the men could sleep below.

Referring to the rig of the vessel in view of her small metacentric height as reported by Naval Constructor Bowles—about 16 feet—it would seem that her military masts and superstructure have a tendency to make her somewhat top heavy, and it would therefore be unwise to reduce her stores and coal supply too much. An effort is made to keep all weights stored low. In the trip from Nagasaki to Manila she behaved admirably, but the sea was not high enough, nor in the proper direction, to test her qualities. With proper attention to her trimming tanks and to running the coal into the lower bunkers as fast as it is used, care being taken not to exhaust the supply of stores, her present rig should offer no menace to her stability. It is proper to state that my opinion is based on conversation with the officers who have served in the ship and on examination of the records. I have been on board but three weeks.

Surg. F. J. B. Cordeiro reported that there is no artificial ventilation for the living spaces on this ship. In fine weather the men do very well by sleeping on deck in the open. In rainy and heavy weather, when all air ports must be closed and they are driven below, the discomfort is great. When all windsails and ventilators are removed, hatches battened down and watertight doors closed, in other words when the limited air space is hermetically sealed, comment is unnecessary. To weather a three days' hurricane under these conditions it is needless to say would be a severe strain. In short for tropical cruising this ship should be supplied with an artificial ventilating plant. During the cold weather experienced before leaving for the south and after returning to the north, the crew suffered severely and much sickness resulted.

This was evidently enhanced by the large masses of iron which at a low temperature absorbed a very large amount of heat or using a reverse phraseology radiated a large amount of cold. In the tropics the opposite conditions obtained. The guns, sides and exposed metal, after absorbing the rays of the sun all day and attaining a measured temperature of 135 degrees to 140 degrees

acted as a reservoir and radiated heat all night making it impossible to sleep below. Fortunately most of the time it was possible for the crew and officers to sleep on deck in the open. When driven below by rain there was little comfort or sleep.

Speaking of her engine department, Lieut. E. H. Scribner says: "The best continuous speed on record in the log is 16.36 knots per hour maintained for six hours and the power developed was 3,311 indicated horsepower."

"The engines have short connections with steam space, no separators in the main steam pipes, no independent air pumps and very slow reversing gear. The 'capabilities' may be summed up by saying they are fair, not good; I am told that as much as four minutes has been required to reverse the engines. The engines at low speed do not 'balance up' and seem to labor greatly, and as the recent breakage occurred at slow speed after running about three hours, I think that for long periods of slow speed it would be better to run with one engine, and, of course, faster with two."

CIRCULAR ON NEW BATTLESHIPS.

The Navy Department has issued a circular defining the chief characteristics of the three battleships authorized by act of Congress, approved March 3, 1899, and of the two battleships authorized by the act of June 7, 1900. The circular quotes the language of the several acts and then says: "Two classes of bids are desired on the battleships authorized by the act of March 3, 1899, namely, bids for sheathed and coppered vessels, in accordance with the requirements of the act, and bids for the same ships not sheathed and coppered, the Department reserving the right to adopt either form of construction, in case it should be authorized to do so, at the price named in the bid for such sheathed or unsheathed ships, the award, however, being based on the bid for sheathed and coppered ships. Bids on the battleships authorized by the act of June 7, 1900, should be on unsheathed vessels only."

The general plans may be examined in the bureau on and after Sept. 15, 1900. They will be ready for distribution among respective bidders on application, October 15, and the bids will be opened at the Department on the 15th of November.

In considering bids submitted under Class I the Department will, other things being equal, give due preference to such as guarantee the shortest time for completion; and in considering bids submitted under Class II will give due preference, other things being equal, to such designs as are considered best adapted for the United States naval service and which offer the highest speed, the greatest coal capacity, the greatest amount of armored protection, the best distribution of armor, and the best disposition of battery, and to such bids as guarantee the shortest time for completion. The Department reserves the right to change, within a period of six months after date of the contract, the number and caliber of the guns, the arrangement of the battery and turrets, or the thickness and distribution of the armor.

The maximum time allowed for completion will be limited by the Department to thirty-six months for each vessel, and no bids will be considered which propose to exceed that limit of time. If the speed falls below 19 knots and exceeds 18 knots an hour the vessel will be accepted, so far as speed is concerned, at a reduced price. If the speed falls below 18 knots an hour the vessel will, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, be rejected, or accepted at a reduced price. The final trial of the vessels will not take place until a period of six months has elapsed from the date of preliminary acceptance.

The estimated weight of the armor—bolts, backing and cellulose—is 3,690 tons. No woodwork is to be incorporated in the hull or fittings except such as is indispensable. The main deck only is to be of wood, which is to be laid on a complete metal deck. The lower decks will be covered with linoleum or other approved covering. All woodwork used in the construction of the hull, except the under-water external sheathing, if applied; the armor backing and battens for electric light wires is to be fireproofed by a process satisfactory to the Department. The vessels are to be fitted with bilge keels; also docking keels. Special care is to be observed to provide for commodious and well ventilated engine and fire rooms, and the system of ventilation is to extend to all living spaces, coal bunkers, ammunition rooms, holds, and storerooms, and to the turrets and gun casemates. Arrangements shall be made for cooling the magazines, or certain specified ones, by means of compressed air, by connection with the refrigerating plant, or by other approved means. Approved means shall be provided for opening and closing by power, as well as by hand, such water-tight doors as may be designated, with suitable devices for indicating at the operating station whether they are open or closed. Each vessel is to be fitted for a flagship, and ample provision made for the accommodation of the full complement of officers and crew.

The heating will be by steam throughout, and the usual steam-heating system will be provided and installed by the contractor. The weight of all machinery and tools, stores and spare parts will be about 1,730 tons.

The armament will be as follows: Main battery—Four 12-inch breech-loading rifles of 40 calibers in length; eight 8-inch breech-loading rifles of 45 calibers in length; twelve 6-inch breech-loading R. F. rifles of 50 calibers in length.

Secondary battery—Twelve 3-inch breech-loading rifles (14-pounders); twelve 3-pounders; four 1-pounders, automatic; four 1-pounders, single shot; two 3-inch field guns; two machine guns; six caliber .30 automatic guns, and two submerged torpedo tubes.

The electric generating plant for the three ships authorized by the act of March 3, 1899—that is, those to have two superposed and two waist 8-inch turrets—will consist of eight units, each unit to consist of an engine and dynamo mounted on a combination bedplate. The electric generating plant for the two ships authorized by the act of June 7, 1900—that is, those to have four 8-inch turrets, arranged in quadrilateral—will consist of ten units, each unit to consist of an engine and dynamo mounted on a combination bedplate.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Lieut. S. D. Sverliss, of the Russian Navy, and Capt. R. W. Sargent, of Cramp's, Philadelphia, were at Portsmouth, N. H., July 18, to lay out a course for the trial trip of the new Russian cruiser now built at the Cramp's yard. The trial probably will take place between August 15 and 20. The U. S. battleship Alabama will, it is said, have her test at the same time.

Messrs. Cramp, of Philadelphia, informed the Navy Department that the Alabama will be ready to leave the shipyard for her acceptance trial on August 14, and asked for the use of dry dock No. 3 at the Brooklyn

Navy Yard on August 16. Permission for the use of the dock will be granted, and the trial of the vessel will take place over the regular course off Cape Ann.

The number of naval officers at the present time en route for the Asiatic Station has never been equalled, and it is believed the greatest number of those now at sea on that station will be relieved within the next few months if their services can be spared. The "wear and tear" of flesh and blood on that station nowadays exceeds anything hitherto known in our service, and now that China is added to the Philippines in that line the future is difficult to forecast.

The Navy Department has concluded to maintain the steam colliers in first-class condition for service, and with this view the officers at present attached to these vessels will not be transferred to other ships, but continue on the coaling ships, it being held that a knowledge of their capacity and capabilities makes an officer and his ship more efficient and valuable than any other single item.

The prospect for foreign detail of all watch and division officers attached to receiving ships is, at present, pretty good. The Department finds great difficulty in filling the positions made vacant abroad, especially on the Asiatic Station among the younger officers, and it is the intention to send as many officers to Admiral Remy as can possibly be spared from this side of the Pacific.

Important surveying work has been projected for the U. S. Naval Surveying steamer Adams for the coming winter, and the vessel is now being fitted for her work at the Mare Island Navy Yard.

The surveying the Adams will carry out will be at Panama where the world's interest is now centering on account of the exertions being made toward the completion of the Panama Canal.

The information gathered by the Adams will be of great value to our Government in the future of the canalization of the Isthmus.

The distilling apparatus of the ships at Taku and Che-Foo has been taxed to the utmost capacity since the arrival there of our land and naval forces, and it is to the ability of our commanders to supply good drinking water to their men that so large a measure of health is due. Good drinking water is a desideratum in the east, as in many other parts of the world.

In view of the successful working of those vessels on the Asiatic Station whose bottoms are protected from corrosion and sea growths by sheathing, it is asserted that Admiral Hichborn will bring to the notice of the Navy a plan whereby it may be feasible to attach sheathing to ships already in commission whose original construction omitted the protection of their wetted surface by sheathing. The necessary calculations have not yet been perfected, but it is believed by those familiar with the subject that no insuperable difficulties will be encountered in thus bringing the American Navy into line with the latest practice.

The Judge Advocate General of the Navy has recently rendered an opinion in answer to the application to the Chief of Ordnance, to the effect that the Naval Appropriation act fixing the limit of cost of the three protected cruisers at \$2,800,000 each, must be regarded as including the cost of the armor for the ships in that figure.

The commandant of the Marine Corps, Brig.-Gen. Heywood, has been authorized to immediately enlist the corps up to the full strength as allowed by law. This means an approximate increase of 1,000 men, which will be used for service in China and on the Asiatic Station. As a result of this increase the promotions in the corps will take place in the near future and the nineteen young men who have passed their examinations as second lieutenants, but have not yet entered the corps, will be commissioned and given active duty to perform. No further examinations will be given for some time.

The Bureau of Equipment of the Navy Department, is having some little difficulty in obtaining a sufficient number of colliers for the fleet in Chinese waters. Naturally, it will be impossible for our vessels to coal in China, and Manila will have to be used as a base of supplies in this line as well as in others. Rear Admiral Bradford, Chief of the Bureau, has now a large supply of coal at Manila and will endeavor to obtain colliers to run between each Chinese port, at which we may have ships, and Manila.

It is expected at the Navy Department that the bidding this fall on the new ships of war recently designed, will be much more extensive than in the past. As will be remembered, hitherto only three firms in this country have offered bids on the battleships, but several new concerns have sprung into existence and will enter into the contest. The three old firms: The Union Iron Works, The Newport News Shipbuilding Company and Cramp's will of course bid, and bids are expected from the Bath, Me., Iron Works, the Trigg Company and several others of later date. There is very little doubt that one of the new firms will get a contract for at least one of the cruisers. The work on the plans of the new vessels is progressing most satisfactorily. Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn, who has this matter under control, now has a large force of capable men at work on the drawings and every effort will be made to have them completed at the earliest opportunity. At any event, it is desired that the contract be made prior to the meeting of Congress in December, as there was already been too much delay on the ships.

The schedule at the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., for week ending July 28, 1900, is as follows: July 23—All committees, war charts and war games; "Bacteria, Their Character and Classification," Surgeon Beyer. July 24—Conference on main problem; war games and individual work; "Definition and Nature of Disease; Epidemics," Surgeon Beyer. July 25—All committees; consideration of main problem; "Air and Ventilation," Surgeon Beyer. July 26—Committees 1 and 3; tactical studies; committees 2 and 4; strategic situation; "Water and Water Supplies," Surgeon Beyer. July 27—Committees 1 and 3; war games; committees 2 and 4; strategic situation; "Foods, Diet and Rations," Remarks Upon Recruiting," Surgeon Beyer. July 28—Strategic situation in area of problem.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

The U. S. S. Vixen arrived here Monday, July 16, and will remain about two months, as there are extensive repairs contemplated.

Lieut.-Comdr. Gillmore, of Filipino fame, relieved Lieut.-Comdr. Fidele S. Carter, as Executive Officer of the receiving ship on Tuesday, Lieut. Carter having been transferred to the Yard for temporary duty. There is now at Virginia Beach a large contingent of Naval families: Lieut.-Comdr. and Mrs. Clinton K. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Paymaster and Mrs. Harry Biscoe, Lieutenant Edgar, Mrs. Tilton and others.

There are a number of colliers fitting out at the Yard, and what officers do not expect to go to the front in China, by other means, will in all probability catch one of the colliers.

CELEBRATING THE FOURTH AT HAVANA.

The Havana "Post" of July 6 declares that exhibition of field sports in the Vedado grounds, Havana, July 4, was disgraced by scenes of drunkenness resulting from the free selling of liquor from an army canteen opened on the grounds. The "Post" says: "The canteen, which distributed beer by the barrel and which threw it out over the counter to any soldier or civilian who had the price, no matter how many times he had been there before, and no matter what his condition, was the cause of it all. At one time during the day the canteen was ordered shut down because some of the soldiers were imbibing too freely. This order was issued by the officer of the day early in the morning, and while the order was for two hours only the canteen was again running at full blast in less than half of that time. Before two o'clock in the afternoon, when the field exercises were at their best, many of the soldiers were too drunk to know their names, and it was, in fact, fifteen minutes when a fight was not in progress."

These statements have every appearance of being exaggerated, but we should be glad to learn the facts from some one who is familiar with them. Other accounts received do not justify these criticisms upon the part of the Havana paper. Describing the events the "Post" says:

"The contests in some instances were good. Those who were present during the morning were pleased with the manner in which the contestants fought for supremacy. The first event was a one-half mile run. Ralph L. Gordon, of Battery G, 2d Art.; Victor M. Noel, of Battery O; Patrick Gratton, of Battery M, and Allan M. Peabody, of Battery M, made an even start. Gordon soon led out and finished ahead with his time 2:17. Gratton was a close second.

"The pie eating contest furnished a good deal of fun. There were six entries, but Fred D. Sprague, of Battery O, could eat pie faster than any on the ground and was awarded the prize. Ed. Cushman, of Battery G, was next best at the dough and filling.

"Corporal Edward, of the 8th Inf.; Arthur J. Maxwell, of the 1st Inf.; James A. Adams, of Battery O; William M. Caffrey, of Battery N; Paul Haumann, of Battery N, and Eugene Thompson, of Battery N, entered for the sack race. Thompson finished first, Edward second and Caffrey third.

"There were eleven entries for the 100-yard dash. Corporal Edward, of the 8th Inf., finished first in eleven seconds; E. Beach, of Battery M, second, and C. E. Morgan, of the 1st Inf., third.

"Wm. H. Nelson, the giant of Battery N, won the putting of the sixteen-pound shot, putting it a distance of thirty-two feet. August Bode, of Battery M, was second.

"The one-mile run was one of the best features of the program. Private Wall, of the 2d Art., who finished first, astonished the spectators by his staying qualities. He took the lead at a steady, easy pace and held it throughout, while one by one the others dropped out from exhaustion until only he and Private Barnes remained. When within one hundred yards of the finish Wall made a spurt, clearing the line at a swift run in 5:33 1-5. Barnes, who made second, was worn out but managed to clear the line.

"Private Alexander scored the first prize in the wheelbarrow race, which made much mirth. In the obstacle race four teams entered, but no finish was announced because the rifle of one man of each of four failed to fire at the finish. The obstacles were a tent lying flat on the ground under which the contestants crawled with rifle in hand, and an eleven foot board obstruction which each team was forced to scale. The scaling of the wall was very interesting.

"The running high jump resulted in a tie between Kere, of the 8th, and Morgan, of the 1st Inf.

"The three-legged race was won by the team of the 8th Inf. composed of Edward and Brumage.

"Neal, of the 2d Art., won the running broad jump, clearing a distance of 18.85 feet, with Landers, of the 8th Inf., second with a distance of 17.55 feet.

"The pole vault was interesting. Private Berlinghof clearing the rope at a height of nine feet, as gracefully as though it were but five. He won easily over several competitors.

"The 200-yard dash in heavy marching order with knapsack weighing forty pounds was won by Gratton, with Edwards a close second.

"The 8th Inf. won in the relay race through the clever work of Brumage, who was third man, and who, when he entered, had at least sixty yards to gain by the loss of the two who preceded him. He leaped to the front at the passing of the hand and with lightning-like rapidity continued his run, gradually closing the gap until he finished even with Coinsky, of the 2d Art. team. Edward, of the 8th, kept up the pace and finished a winner for his team, with Langford, of the 2d, a close second.

"The catching of a greased pig was a fake. The pig was too fat to run.

"The tug-of-war was between Battery G and Battery O. Battery G moved the rope its way after a desperate struggle.

"The game of baseball, with which the day's sports finished, was a tedious and uninteresting game between the Cuban team of Vedado and a picked team of soldiers. Only seven innings were played. The game resulted in a score of thirteen to one in favor of the soldiers.

"The 2d Art. band furnished good music during the entire day.

"At Columbia Barracks drills were suspended and the afternoon was devoted to baseball games between the different regiments. The best game played was between the 7th Cav. and the 8th Inf., the former winning by a majority of one run."

"The "Post" says: "When asked about the health of the troops, Colonel Baldwin stated that it was never better; hardly any illness at all, and that only of a very light nature. Colonel Baldwin has made many large improvements during the last few months and always has the welfare of the troops under his command uppermost in his mind. The camp now looks very much like some of those situated in the States."

ADMIRAL PHILIP'S BLUNTNESS.

"I knew the late Admiral 'Jack' Philip about ten years ago, when he was stationed at the Mare Island Navy Yard," said a former Californian, now living in New Orleans. "He was not then noted for his professed Christianity, but was an out-and-out good fellow, albeit a trifle blunt in his speech. On one occasion a United States ship was in port—I am not quite sure which of the fleet it was—and a party of 'Frisco folks' went over to the island to see her. I was with the crowd, and while we were in the wardroom one of our number, a city official, by the way, told the steward to go and get two or three bottles of champagne. The rest of the visitors were aghast at his effrontery, but one

the officers made a sign to the servant and he went out and presently came back with the wine. While it was being opened, the cheeky boor who gave the order remarked jocularly that he always liked to destroy government property. 'I've often wanted to drink some of Uncle Sam's fizz,' he added, grinning, 'but this is the first chance I've ever had to sample it.'

"Capt. Philip was present, looking pretty black, and that remark was too much for his patience. 'Sir!' he exclaimed, in his peculiar, high-pitched voice, 'you seem to be under the impression that the United States of America furnishes free champagne to its naval officers.' 'Well—er—don't it?' asked the visitor, a trifle disconcerted. 'The only drink that the government supplies to the Navy,' said Captain Jack, solemnly, 'is water. You'll find plenty of it outside,' he added, after a pause. Several of the ladies giggled, and the champagne fiend took an early occasion to sneak away. I met the Captain, then Rear Admiral, in New York, just before his assignment to the Brooklyn Navy Yard," said the storyteller, "and in the course of conversation reminded him of the episode I have just related. 'Yes, I remember,' he said, laughing heartily; 'I'm afraid I showed worse manners than the other fellow, but I couldn't help it.'"

—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., July 17.

The Argentine training ship, Presidente Sarmiento, Captain Betbeder, which is on a trip around the world, arrived in the Annapolis Roads at 10:30 o'clock Friday. Shortly after the arrival of the Sarmiento Superintendent Wainwright, of the Naval Academy, accompanied by Lieutenant C. W. Eberle, made an official visit to the Argentine ship, to extend her the courtesies of the Naval Academy. The Sarmiento is commanded by Captain Betbeder and carries a complement of 36 officers, 40 cadets and 258 sailors. She is an auxiliary steam full rigged ship, two years old, built of steel, wood-sheathed, and measures 2,750 tons. Her armament consists of five 4.7-inch Armstrong guns, two 3-inch Nordenfeldts, four 2.25-inch and two 1.85-inch guns, one Gatling and five Maxim machine guns, and is fitted with three torpedo tubes. There was no Argentine flag at the Naval Academy, and when the news reached here of the coming of the Sarmiento, a sailor at the Naval Academy was immediately put to work making one, and had it finished in time to run up in honor of the visitor.

Another official visit was made Sunday morning by Commander Richard Wainwright, U. S. N., superintendent of the Naval Academy, and Lieutenant E. W. Eberle, U. S. N., assistant to the superintendent, to the Argentine frigate Presidente Sarmiento, and was in return of the call made Saturday by Captain Betbeder, of the Sarmiento, upon Commander Wainwright. Captain Betbeder was invited and accepted the invitation to dine that evening with Commander and Mrs. Wainwright at the Naval Academy. Among the guests were Lieutenant and Mrs. Eberle.

The new armory of the Naval Academy has now reached such a point in its erection that the magnitude of the vast proportions—450 feet long by 110 broad and 100 high—begin to be realized.

The beauty of the architect's design now manifests itself in the building. The floor will shortly be laid. This will be of oak, laid on concrete, directly upon hot asphalt. Each piece of the flooring is one foot by two inches and one and one-quarter inches deep.

The pieces have interlocking joints, and will be laid in herring-bone patterns. It is the approved style for armory floorings, and will resist wear and water. The opening of the armory will allow the battalion of cadets to march in almost company-front.

Twenty-five candidates have been admitted to the fourth class at the Naval Academy since May 1. There are 120 vacancies to be filled by Sept. 1.

Prof. and Mrs. A. N. Brown of the Naval Academy have gone to Deer Park, Md.

The ceremony of blessing a new flag of the frigate Sarmiento, Captain Betbeder, was observed on the ship Monday afternoon with great pomp and ceremony. After the ceremony of blessing the colors was over, the frigate opened her batteries and saluted the flag with 17 guns. The clergymen were then entertained on the ship, and it was a late hour before the clerical guests returned to Annapolis.

The Sarmiento sails on Wednesday, July 18, for home after her three years voyage, stopping en route at Newport News and at a port in Brazil. Officers and cadets from the Sarmiento came to Annapolis in steam launches on Monday and made a tour of the Naval Academy, visiting all the departments.

Lieut. Lay, of the Naval Academy Marine Barracks, will accompany the company of Annapolis marines to China. The marine battalion will proceed to San Francisco, thence to China. The non-commissioned officers detailed from Annapolis are Sergeants Edward Rowland, S. W. Smith, E. White, Corporals Sherwood, Rice, Gearty, McKaig, and the privates number 79.

H. E. Hutchins, a presidential appointee, reported on Monday for examination for admission to the Naval Academy.

STATE TROOPS.

Some instructive problems for National Guard Troops in field exercises and minor tactics have been prepared by Lieut.-Col. Philip Reade, Inspector General, U. S. V. (Major 4th U. S. Inf.), who is at present on duty with the National Guard of Minnesota. These problems, with other data concerning them have been issued in printed form by Adjutant-General Lambert. There are 12 problems, which are as follows:

No. 1. Cover a front to be designated with a line of outposts; cossack posts to be used in place of sentinels and pickets.

No. 2. A company will be defended against the attack of another company. All conditions for attack and defense will be assumed and described by the battalion commander.

No. 3. Attack and defense of an entrenched camp, involving the actual construction of rifle pits and affording protection from the calibre 45, U. S. Springfield rifle.

No. 4. Establish outposts. Attack and defend the same.

No. 5. Rear guard attack and defense.

No. 6. Attack and defense of a convoy.

No. 7. Another problem, to be indicated by the regimental commander, or by a battalion commander, involving, perhaps, patrol, reconnaissance or employment of ground scouts sent out to ascertain and report upon the location, strength, etc., of an enemy alleged to be lurking in the vicinity of the camp, or involving contact of advance guard (Blues or Browns) with rear guard (Brown or Blue), may be included in the exercises.

No. 8. Defense of bridge, or railroad station, or defile, etc.; occupation of bridge, or village, or passage of defile and of deployment for battle; attack of same.

No. 9. Reconnaissance and occupation of woods or a height; attack of same.

No. 10. Infantry vs. artillery.

No. 11. Exercise in verbal orders. Scouting, pursuit, separation of forces, flanking column.

No. 12. Destruction of a railroad, or bridge, or water-works, and its prevention.

The application of field exercises, problems in minor tactics, etc., to the National Guard regiments is believed to be as novel and as advanced a feature as the formulation of the salient instructions accompanying the problems, constructed by the inspecting officers for the solution of the troops. It is hoped that this new departure will mark an era of advanced instruction in military inspection.

PRESIDIO.

Presidio, Cal., July 11, 1900.

Lieut. Walter S. Volkman is spending a few days at the Occidental.

The body of Lieut.-Col. Mears, 4th Inf., was interred at the National Cemetery July 11. Colonel Mears died about five years ago and was buried at Spokane, Wash. His body was shipped here for re-burial. The National Cemetery being the final repository of many dead soldiers, whose wanderings through the graveyards of Cuba, Manila and unhallowed places in the United States have been devious.

Act. Asst. Surg. Robert M. Blanchard and Albert Moser are among the last surgeons who have reported here for duty.

Capt. Wilson Chase, 21st Inf., has returned from his sick leave and reported for duty with the recruits here awaiting transportation to Manila.

Col. Oscar F. Long, general superintendent of the Army transport service, accompanied by Mrs. Long, left July 5 for a vacation in Southern California.

Comdr. J. S. Ogden of the Navy was among Friday's arrivals at the Palace.

A. A. Surg. Edwin Hayward reported for duty July 9, and was assigned to the general hospital.

Dr. and Mrs. A. R. Alfred, U. S. N., and Dr. D. M. Coonly, U. S. A., are guests at the Langham.

James Joseph O'Hara, son of Major James O'Hara, of the 1st Art., won the cadetship at West Point Academy in the competitive examination held on July 5 and 6, making 87 per cent., which is considered very high. He is bright, fond of study, and a leader in athletic sports, being particularly given to football.

Lieut. Abernethy, U. S. A., Lieut. W. H. G. Bullard, U. S. N., and Dr. B. N. Ward, of the Navy, are registered at the Palace.

FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEXAS.

July 12, 1900.

Capt. Frederick Sibley, 2d U. S. Cav., has been ordered to proceed to Fort McIntosh for the purpose of investigating the manufacture and sale of ice from the Government ice-machine at that place. Upon his return he is ordered to proceed at once to Waco to inspect the State camp.

Mrs. Henry L. Ripley, wife of Captain Ripley, 3d U. S. Cav., and Mrs. George Pfeuffer have left this post for an extended stay at Corpus Christi to enjoy the sea breezes along the coast.

Col. Peter J. A. Cleary, Surgeon General and Chief Surgeon of this Department, has been granted a twenty days' leave of absence to return to Atlanta, Ga., where his son, Dr. Wm. Cleary, lies very ill. The young doctor has given his undivided attention to his mother who has been ill for some time. Capt. Chas. Wilcox, Assistant Surgeon, will be Chief Surgeon until the colonel's return.

Thomas Farnsworth, of the Engineering Department, has been called to Florida on account of the serious illness of his brother, who is a resident of that State.

Mrs. Augur, wife of Major Augur, of the 5th U. S. Cav., will leave this post on or about July 18 for Washington, D. C. Miss Augur will accompany her and they will likely remain north until the fall months; then if a suitable opportunity offers they will start for the Philippines to join the major, who has been stationed there for nearly two years.

Miss Lillie Beall and sister, daughters of Captain Beall of the 3d U. S. Inf., will leave for Rockport, Texas, in a few days. Miss Lillie was the constant nurse and companion of her mother during her long and fatal illness, and the rest and change of scene will be of great benefit to both sisters.

EXPANDING MAUSER BULLETS.

Sir William Stokes, writing on the subject of the Mauser bullet and the wounds produced by it, points out that, notwithstanding all that was said in the earlier stages of the war as to the Mauser being a merciful and humane weapon, later experience has gone to show that the injuries produced by it have been of a much more serious character than those at first described. He believes that the gunshot wounds met with in the earlier part of the campaign differed materially in character from those observed of late, and that the increasing gravity of the wounds has been the cause of the increased difficulty which has arisen in keeping them aseptic.

This change he attributes to two causes. First, the frequent conversion by the Boers of the Mauser bullet into an expanding one, either by removing a small portion of the case from the apex of the bullet, thus converting it into a "soft nosed" one, or by making longitudinal slits round the case, and he adds that when recently at Ladysmith he got ample evidence of the means which were adopted by the enemy to increase the gravity of the wounds they inflicted. Secondly, another cause for the greater severity of the wounds observed of late has been that the ranges have been much closer than they were formerly, it being clearly established that the closer the range the more serious is the injury likely to be. In illustration of his conclusions, he gives details of a series of cases in which such grave injuries were produced by these bullets as to necessitate amputation of limbs.—The Hospital.

THE FARTHEST-NORTH CIVIL WAR FIGHTS.

Several of the United States histories refer to Lee's attack on Meade at Gettysburg as the scene of the most northern battle. There was a skirmish at Lancaster in November, 1861, and a regular pitched battle at Athens in Clarke County, Mo., in which several were killed on both sides. The latter fight occurred the first Monday in August of that year. Both of these points are sixty or seventy miles north of Gettysburg, and were close to the Iowa line. In all three of these Northern battles of the war the Federals were victorious.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

BREAKDOWNS IN THE ENGLISH NAVY.

In reply to an inquiry in Parliament, the First Lord of the Admiralty said: "The report of the Court of Inquiry on the breakdown of the *Hermes* has now been received. The chief cause of the breakdown was the inefficient state of the feed pumps, which had been allowed to become so defective that they were not capable of supplying the necessary feed-water to the boilers. The distilling apparatus was also working unsatisfactorily. The leakage appears to have taken place from various steam and drain-pipe joints, and in some cases from splint boiler tubes, and also water was being pumped into unused boilers, and escaping through their safety valves. The boilers have been seriously damaged by being worked without sufficient water, and a large number of the tubes will require to be replaced. It is impossible to say at present how long the repairs will take."

On this the "Engineer" comments as follows: "We have a fine new ship rendered useless for many weeks, it may be months; and for the breakdown the engine room staff and no other individuals are responsible. How did it come to pass that the defects of the feed pumps were allowed to become so great that the boilers could not be fed? How did it come to pass that at a time when the boilers under steam could not be supplied with water, the pumps were still able to send feed into unused boilers until it came out at the safety valves? All the boilers were not in use. How did it come to pass that feed pumps intended to supply all the boilers were not competent to supply a percentage of them? Is the clue to the whole breakdown to be found in the fact that the engine room was so short-handed that flesh and blood could not stand the strain?"

"We find a splendid new cruiser sent on a long voyage, with an engine room staff so wholly ignorant of their duties that when the chief engineer falls sick, everything goes wrong. Is such a condition of affairs tolerable or to be tolerated? Let us imagine what would occur in time of war, if each of our ships is to be dependent on one man for her efficiency. The thing is too dreadful to bear contemplation. On their own showing the present Admiralty system is incapable of providing engine room crews who understand their work. We have referred recently to certain ugly rumors which are in circulation. One of these is that the breakdowns which are becoming the rule in our Navy instead of the exception, are due to the fact that those put in charge do not know how to manage the machinery. Disaster follows on disaster. The *Terrible*, a 22-knot ship of 25,000 horse-power, crawls from Hong Kong to Taku, a distance of 1800 miles, in, according to Mr. Goschen, about five days, or say 120 hours, or at the rate of 15 miles an hour. To attain this speed she would have to exert much less than one-third of her full power—25,000 horses. Mr. Goschen does not know why she steamed slowly. The *Highflyer* broke down ignominiously. The *Diadem* had a disastrous voyage. The full tale of the *Europa* has yet to be told. The instructional destroyers stationed at Devonport have been breaking down daily. The *Skate* torpedo destroyer was very nearly lost on her voyage to the Mediterranean by the breakdown of all her four boilers; the *Sunfish* going out with her, smashed an air pump, and made a port with difficulty. All these events seem to point one way, and tell one lesson."

IN A FOOL'S PARADISE.

In an article in the "Navy League Journal" Arnold White, speaking of England's naval preparations, says: "The battleships and cruisers required do not exist. Our fleets require floating machine and repairing shops, swift colliers with hatches cut to fit battleships and cruisers of one class, hospital ships, refrigerating vessels, store, restaurant, water condensing and laundry ships. These things should be ready now. They are not ready. Food for the sailor in war should be better than in peace. What has been done to replace the bump-out peace arrangements? Nothing. When Nelson was struck he was pacing up and down the *Victory's* deck with his flag-captain. When he died a boat was sent to Collingwood to inform him. Collingwood was eating an apple on the quarter deck. In the next naval war the admiral will not pace the deck or eat apples under fire. If he is killed the fact will probably be unknown to the fleet until the action is over. The strain on the admiral if he is in the conning tower (with the signalman outside) will be inconceivable. If he is not there—and there is no room—where is he to be? We require spare admirals with dormant commissions, spare captains to come on duty at night or when required, and the whole question of the nerve-strain on officers in a fighting fleet thought out and prepared for."

"The country is in a fool's paradise. We are not safe because we are not ready, and we are not ready because our rulers do not take the work of government seriously. The Premier has never made a voyage in a man-of-war. How many cabinet ministers know the names of the first twenty captains of the fleet or have met them in the flesh? The First Lord of the Admiralty is a septuagenarian with fixed ideas. Treasury action breaks the hearts of our best organizers. The position is unsafe. Scare is futile. Unless business men insist that our fleets are prepared for war they must not be surprised at the repetition at sea of the early days of the Boer war. But there will be no time for a maritime Roberts to redress the mistakes of a naval Landsdowne. "We are in a fool's paradise."

A CHINESE ARSENAL.

Of the Kiangnan Arsenal, recently brought into prominence by the allied operations in China, a correspondent of the "Engineer" said in an article written in 1898:

"The Kiangnan Arsenal is, practically speaking, the only arsenal in China worthy of the name. There is a small arms factory in Tien-Tsin, and a Government dockyard at Foochow. These two factories, however, cannot be looked upon as in any way competing with the Kiangnan Works, where heavy ordnance is turned out in a business-like way; that is to say, in as business-like a manner as is possible in China. The arsenal, situated two or three miles up stream from Shanghai on the Woosung River, is under the direct orders of the Viceroy of Nanking, and is managed by three directors appointed by him. Under them is a large staff of Chinese officials. This arsenal was started about thirty years ago, and from the first was under foreign management, as far as technical matters were concerned. At the present day about 2,500 men are employed. The works cover a large area, and have a commanding river frontage. The shops, which need not be enumerated, include all the plant which is necessary for making all

sorts of guns throughout, from small arms and quick-firing guns of small calibre up to 12-inch guns with a length of thirty calibres. These are, I believe, the largest pieces of ordnance turned out here. All the steel for guns up to 6-inch diameter is made at these works, and I am told that the present equipment permits of manufacturing castings of any weight up to 25 tons. Barrels of guns over 6 inches in diameter are imported from England.

"Excellent steel is, I am assured, made from native pig iron and ore, and the whole is carried on by native foremen and workmen under the superintendence of Mr. Bunt. The Chinese make extremely efficient steel workers under proper management. In addition to the above, there are projectile, powder and cartridge works, general engineering shops, saw mills, a shipyard, and a dry dock for ships up to 300 feet long. A railway, about a mile in length, and running along the river side, takes one to the testing ground at Whangpoo.

"The general appearance of the arsenal is somewhat business-like and modern; and, except for the pigtail and dress of the workers, and certain hieroglyphics on the walls, has very little to indicate the country in which it is placed. Western buildings, Western plant and Western methods prevail in most places except the offices.

"Of the quality of the work turned out, whether it is in the form of heavy ordnance, machine guns, or complicated self-acting carriages, it has the appearance of being all round extremely good; and I am given to understand that, when put to the test, the guns are up to a good standard.

"Annually, and for many years past, large quantities of war material have been turned out here. And what becomes of it? Nobody knows. It absorbs itself somehow, I am told, without the defences of China appearing to be strengthened by the process."

THE CHINESE FLEET.

(From the London Mail.)

At the time of writing, the Shanghai fleet consists of obsolete ships, utterly useless for fighting purposes; but the northern squadron has been built up again by the purchase of modern ships in Europe. This fleet now consists of three cruisers, which have been built in Germany, of 3,000 tons each, carrying two 6-inch and eight 4.7-inch guns, and capable of steaming twenty knots; four destroyers of a modern type, also built in Germany, and two large cruisers, which have been built at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and have only lately reached Chinese waters. These two are sister ships, and are the largest vessels which the Chinese have ever possessed. Their armament consists of two 8-inch and ten 4.7-inch, all quick-firing guns, the 8-inch having fast electric train gears, besides Maxims.

The speed attained on the trial was over twenty-four knots both for the *Hai-Tien* and the *Hai-Chi*, as the ships are named, each of which has a displacement of 4,300 tons. It is evident, therefore, that China has at present a small, but certainly an efficient, fleet, if only it is properly handled. This is not likely to be the case, as there is not an officer of the Chinese navy who is capable of commanding a man-of-war and fighting her; and even were such an officer to exist, it is doubtful whether he would be placed in a position of responsibility, as the eternal system of "squeeze," which prevails from the highest to the lowest in China, means that commands and official positions of every description are obtained by those who have the most influence, or, in other words, who are in the position to offer the greatest bribe; and when once a command is obtained, it is used as a means of making money, by only employing half the number of men for whom rations are drawn, and a variety of other means.

Admiral Lang has undoubtedly left his mark on the Chinese navy. While he was in charge the standard of drill, gunnery, and general discipline was a very high one, and it will take some time for this to wear off; but wear off it will, unless more European officers are introduced.

It is characteristic of the Chinese that the naval depot should be at Taku. The dock-yards, such as they are, are situated close to the mouth of the Pei-Ho river; but there is no dock there capable of dealing with any of the fleet mentioned, and the approaches are so shallow that the ships have to anchor eight miles from the entrance to the river, quite out of sight of land. There the fleet has lain for some considerable time, and there it will probably remain; occasionally single ships go for a short cruise around the Gulf of Pechili, but the fleet has not yet taken to sea.

THE ARMY OF CHINA.

The Chinese Army is divided into three lines of defence: Regular Army, reserves under arms and reserves between 16 and 60 years of age, who are called out for training for only a few days in the year. The fighting troops and reserves under arms form what may be termed the Imperial standing army. It is impossible to arrive at any definite conclusion as to their strength, but it is estimated that there are 60,000 cavalry and 850,000 infantry and artillery. Major E. A. J. Marshall, a British officer who is one of the best authorities, has summed up the number and disposition of the forces thus:

FIGHTING TROOPS.	
Manchurian Field Force.....	50,000
Manchurian Irregulars.....	20,000
Fighting Braves.....	125,000
Chien-Chun, or Disciplined Troops.....	10,000
	205,000

RESERVES UNDER ARMS.

Peking Field Force.....	13,000
Banner Troops in Peking.....	75,000
Banner Troops in Provinces.....	95,000
Luh-Ying, or Green Standard Regiments.....	506,000

689,000

The armament of the army is an unknown quantity. Quite recently, it is reported, the Chinese arsenals have turned out a number of 3.7cm. quick-firing mountain guns, but their present whereabouts are unknown. The army possesses also a respectable stock of machine-guns of various patterns. They have besides many native-made rifles of 1-inch calibre, each carried and manipulated by two men. The weapon is 6 feet long, and fitted with a home-made Mauser or Mannlicher breech-mechanism. According to the "Army and Navy Gazette" of London, it has recently been decided to re-arm the whole infantry with one standard pattern of rifle, and the choice has fallen upon the Lee, which has a calibre of .433-inch.

A CRISIS AND AN OPPORTUNITY.

(From the New York Sun.)

Said one, whose diplomatic experience extends over more than one grave crisis: "This Chinese problem, full of danger as it is, nevertheless furnishes an opportunity worth more to the world than a hundred peace conferences like that at the Hague. I mourn the brave men who perished, but I rejoice that this sudden emergency has arisen, which perhaps may check or change the tendency of events that is rapidly carrying us toward war. Nothing less horrible would have united us, nothing less disastrous would have driven us together and no task less great would have compelled us to join all our resources. No Power thinks or dares to think at the present moment how to profit by this unspeakable iniquity. Therefore the conditions for testing the practical co-operation of all the forces of civilization, disregarding race, religion and nationality, are as perfect as it is possible to conceive. If we can undertake the performance of this task, not only with continued single-heartedness, but without undue suspicions of each other, we shall record an accomplishment more important than anything you can show me in the history of this or any other century."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The correspondent of the London "News" describes an extraordinary condition of things in the French Army in the matter of discipline which shows itself especially in the general staff. The new Minister of War, Gen. Andre, removed from the general staff two factious officers. Upon this, Gen. Delanne, chief of the general staff, sent in his resignation, writing to the Minister of War that he felt no desire to continue in active service "when officers under his orders were removed on grounds which had nothing to do with service matters." Gen. Delanne, to get the full benefit of this insolent letter, communicated a copy to the "Gaulois." The Minister of War replied by ordering Gen. Delanne to remain at his post until further notice. The general had to obey, but he shows his ill humor by styling himself "Acting Head of the Staff." The Minister of War then appointed two officers in the room of the two factious officers he had removed. Gen. Delanne ignored the appointment, and in an order to the staff said that two officers selected by him would do the duties of the two officers removed. This order likewise found its way into the papers.

Alcohol is having several bad "quarters of an hour" in France these days. The last official to enter the lists against it is the Minister of Marine, who has issued orders of a character similar to those previously promulgated by the army authorities. Wine, beer, cider and all drinks containing a small percentage of alcohol can be freely sold in the canteens. As for liquors with a large amount of alcohol base they are to be tolerated only under the "attentive surveillance" of the commanding officer, who must, however, keep out all admittedly noxious drinks, such as absinthe. The daily consumption must be regulated so as not to pass a certain maximum. The C. O. is instructed not to hesitate to close the canteen for one or more days if a single case of drunkenness can be proved to have grown out of it.

A very important extension of the Indian frontier railway from Peshawar to the Khyber, a distance of twelve miles, will be completed in less than three months. It will be of great strategical importance, as it will enable troops to be poured into the Khyber, and hence into Afghanistan, at short notice. The greater portion of the new line runs through Afridi country, and the natives are said to revolt against it.

Of the total annual trade of China, \$345,000,000, the share of the British Empire is 63.5 per cent. Japan's share is only 11 per cent., while the United States comes third with under 10 per cent., and Russia has less than 5 per cent.

Recent experiences with the British War Office recall the statement by Lord Randolph Churchill, quoted in the Army and Navy Journal of February 10. It was to the effect that "if ever the cover is taken off that box and the iniquity and incompetence that are inside of it are revealed, it will not only destroy any administration that may be in power at the time, but may bring England dangerously near something like a revolution."

The Minin is now added to the list of stranded Russian men-of-war, to which the *Rossia*, *Rurik* and *Apraxine* have recently been added. The *Minin* ran upon a sand bank near the island of Narga and was pulled off with difficulty by tugs.

Evidence of the want of system in the military establishment of China is found in the statement of M. Marcel Monnier, a French literary gentleman, who in 1890 made an extended journey through China. On his way from Peking to Tien-Tsin he passed through the village of Yo-shi-Wo. Here a garrison of Chinese Imperial troops had been stationed since the outbreak of the war with China. The troops had been forgotten by the Imperial military authorities at Peking. Since they were dumped down there not an order had reached them, and not a cent of pay had been distributed among them. The result was that the officers had pawned their watches and the men their arms. Our sensitive Volunteers who get into a "state of mind" if their complaints or protests are not attended to with "promptness and despatch," will do well to ponder the above statement.

A special commission to consider ways and means of rearming the Russian field artillery with "three-inch rapid-fire guns" will be formed in the near future. This step is taken to indicate that the new gun has been decided on. The approximate number of guns required is 6,000, and each gun, with its appliances and a certain amount of ammunition, costs about 20,000 rubles. The total cost, therefore, will be about 120,000,000 rubles, to which may be added a twelfth more to cover expenses of enlarging the government workshops and increasing the power of production. The work and the expense will be spread over a period of four or five years.

A famous sculptor who had the Duke of Wellington sitting for a statue wished his model to look warlike, but all his efforts were in vain, for the iron Duke seemed to fix himself naturally in a pose which would gratify the Peace Society. At last the sculptor lost patience altogether, and said: "As I am going to make this statue of your Grace, can you not tell me what you were doing before, say, the battle of Salamanca? Were you not galloping about the field, cheering on your men to deeds of valor by word and action?" "Bah!" replied the Duke in unmistakable scorn. "If you really want to model me as I was on the morning of Salamanca, then do me crawling along a ditch on my stomach with a telescope in my hand."

CIVIL SIDE OF NAVAL ADMINISTRATION.

By Henry W. Raymond, No. III, 1850-1861.

PERIOD IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING THE CIVIL WAR.

A clause in the Appropriation Bill of 1850 abolished flogging. Secretary Graham was strongly in favor of subsidizing merchant vessels. Some of the figures given are of interest at the present time.

There was paid to W. H. Aspinwall (Panama to San Francisco and to Astoria) December 1, 1848, to September 30, 1850, \$300,278 cash and by credit on debt for advances \$50,000, to E. K. Collins and associates (owners of the original American line of steamships called the Collins line, and of which the Arctic, Pacific and Adriatic were a part) November 29, 1850, \$163,000, "leaving the former (Aspinwall) in debt to the Government \$240,000, and the latter Collins) \$385,000 for advancements in aid of the enterprise.

The estimate to June 30, 1852, was for \$8,111,601, and of this for the support of the service \$5,900,621. It was suggested that the United States Constitution and Constellation, all built in 1797, be no longer fitted for sea service. There were 46 vessels in commission, 16 in ordinary and 8 repairing with 7 on the stocks. The report of November 29, 1851, calls attention to an invasion of Cuba from New Orleans "which was not prevented, but a reputation was guarded against." The S. S. Mississippi had been used to take Louis Kossuth and sixty others from Constantinople to England. It is believed that the slave trade has been suppressed on the West coast of Africa, and is now carried on only on the South coast. Brazil and the Spanish West Indies were the only countries to which slaves were imported. The Secretary thought it would be better to do away with the African squadron and notify the English Government of the termination on our part of the VIII Art. in the Treaty of 1842. The Grinnell Arctic Expedition under the command of Lieutenant De Haven had been unsuccessful in its search for Sir John Franklin. The Secretary calls attention to the "failure to provide any punishment by way of substitute when corporal chastisement was abolished."

We find here the first allusion to a Legal Bureau in the request by the Secretary for a Bureau of Orders and Discipline, with a Judge Advocate General at the head of it.

December 4, 1852, Secretary John P. Kennedy speaks of the African squadron as having an "arduous service" with exposure to disease, and "constant vigilance and frequent intercourse with a barbarous people on the coast are the least of its discomforts." Another Arctic expedition under Dr. Kane was planned, the grade of "master" was proposed and a scientific separate corps—the Hydrographic Corps—was suggested. There is the usual request and argument for an increase in the Navy and for more surgeons, marines and purser. The estimate had grown by this time to \$11,501,593.67.

Secretary Dobbin December 5, 1853, took issue with his predecessor and claims that "a squadron is needed off the African coast to protect the increasing American commerce, if not in suppressing the slave trade."

The Secretary next refers to an event which has often been quoted as a display of true American grit and pluck, and as an example of loyalty and patriotism that has served as an inspiration and model. He refers to Commander Ingraham on the St. Louis at Smyrna. "An ocean of thousands of miles separated him from his country and his small ship was alone in bearing his country's flag. Violence was committed on the personal liberty of a man entitled to the protection of that flag. The perpetrators of the offense outnumbered him in vessels, guns and men. It was a moment of peril, involving honor and life. With prudence and discretion, yet with promptness and spirit and marked determination, Commander Ingraham gave the protection, and the man is free. Such conduct, under such circumstances, surely entitles an officer to the most significant evidence of his government's approval."

The conduct of Captain Phillips in 1798 vs. the Carnatic is cited by way of contrast.

Of Commodore Perry's visit to Yeddo, in an endeavor to open commercial intercourse with Japan, he says: "After much effort he had (July 8) an interview with one of the Ministers of State, and delivered a letter from the President of the United States, proposing to enter into commercial relations with Japan. He gave notice of his intention to return in the ensuing spring for an answer."

An expedition under Commander Ringgold was surveying Bering's Straits, part of the Northern Pacific Ocean and the China Seas; a squadron had been sent to protect our countrymen in the Newfoundland fisheries; Dr. Kane was off on his Arctic Expedition; the Naval Observatory was busy and doing much for science and navigation. Lieutenant Maury had attended a scientific meeting at Brussels to advocate a uniform mode of making observations at sea, Lieutenant Gillis was preparing the results of his observations at Santiago in Chili; Lieutenant Herndon the results of his exploration of the River Amazon and its tributaries; Lieutenant Davis on the Nautical Almanac; Professor Espy on the theory of storms and Lieutenant Dahlgren on his efforts to improve gunnery.

The Secretary, following in wake of the former Secretaries, pleads and argues for an increase of the Navy. "The Navy consists of about 70 vessels, many unfit for service and not worth repairing. Not 40 could be brought into service in 90 days if needed. There is no steamer of over 10 guns. The Navy should be large enough to command our own seas and coast at least. Steam and screw propellers were the great agents—like a bayonet to a musket." He says further: "The present organization of the Navy is not only essentially defective and unwise, but is, in its practical operation, working palpable and serious mischief to the efficiency and character of that branch of the public service." . . . The evil of mere seniority of commission regulates promotion and pay. The Secretary desired a retired list, the discharge of the inefficient, promotion by merit, pay to be controlled by sea service and a board of officers to be convened periodically and to report names to be subject to the rules prescribed.

The majority of the troubles complained of in this direction have now been rectified, but it took forty years or more to accomplish it. Secretary Dobbin wished for a "Bureau of Personnel," to attend to the duties now discharged by the Bureau of Navigation. There has been considerable talk of late as to the advisability of combining the Bureaus of Construction and Steam Engineering. In the time of Secretary Dobbin this combination existed, and the Bureau of Construction had a Chief of Bureau, Chief Naval Constructor, Engineer-in-chief, chief clerk, 8 clerks, including one draughtsman and one messenger. The estimate for this year was for \$11,730,515.19, and there were 46 ships in commission and 21 in ordinary, repairing, etc.

December 4, 1854, in answer apparently to some query from Congress, as to a canal across the Isthmus of Darien between Caledonia Bay and the Caribbean Sea, and the Gulf of San Miguel, the Secretary answers that an exploring expedition under Lieutenant Strain is "of opinion that the work is totally impracticable." We are still seeking an answer to substantially this same question.

"The property of Americans in San Juan de Nicaragua was improperly detained, and our Minister insulted. Redress was unobtainable. The Cyane, under Commodore Hollins, bombarded the town and destroyed considerable property without loss of life." Incidentally we learn from the account of the movements of vessels in this report that our ships were still cruising to suppress the slave trade.

It will be recalled that Commodore Perry had left a communication with one of the Ministers of Japan; and had mentioned that he would return in the spring for an answer. He kept his word, although he shortened this time a trifle. He returned to Yeddo February 13, and "by excellent management secured a treaty of amity and peace by which two of its ports were opened to American vessels and shipwrecked sailors guaranteed protection. This marks a new era in the commerce of the world." The Navy was never idle. It suppressed an attempted unlawful expedition from San Francisco to seize Mexican territory; secured the release of twenty improperly imprisoned Americans at Mazatlan; the St. Mary's did good service in the Chincha Island (three small guano islets off the coast of Peru) and afforded protection to an English ship, the Kildare, to whom assistance had been refused by the Peruvian Governor. Of the naval force, Secretary Dobbin says that even with the six added vessels, it does not come to 50 ships. "Weakness invites aggression and never inspires respect."

December 3, 1855, the report speaks of the sloop Albany as "missing." She was a 20-gun sloop of the same size and construction as the St. Mary's and Saratoga, and was never heard from. The brig Porpoise was lost at sea this same year in a heavy typhoon. "The continuance of the civil war in China required the untiring efforts and activity of the squadron to protect the lives and property of American citizens." There were "hordes of pirates in Chinese waters, and many junks were destroyed, and the pirates killed." A board of fifteen officers had been appointed, in pursuance of a recommendation by the Secretary, to make a report as to some method of relief for the existing stagnation in promotions. This board reported 201 officers "incapable of performing duty afloat and ashore; seventy-one of these were to be reserved on 'leave of absence pay;' 81 on furlough pay and 49 stricken from the rolls, the vacancies to be filled by regular promotion, and the officer promoted was to get rank but no additional pay until the vacancies they filled were made complete by resignation, death or removal. The Secretary, alluding to this report and plan says that "no event touching the history of the Navy had attracted more earnest attention." It seems to us an incomplete measure, filled with compromises which would be satisfactory to no one. The officer removed would have all the disgrace, or obloquy, of that proceeding, while his successor would have only brevet rank which could not be perfected until an event had transpired which would have promoted him anyway.

The Naval apprentice system, adopted since the last session of Congress, had been in successful operation, 500 boys having become apprentices and more than twice the number had applied. The relief expedition sent to rescue Dr. Kane and his party had brought them back.

The report of December 1, 1856, refers chiefly to the routine work of the service, the adoption of "shell guns" on frigates; "new ships and more men needed." It also chronicles the fact that the President of the United States had made a trip on the Wabash from Portsmouth to Annapolis. The amount needed for the transportation of the mails, as required by Act of March 3, 1847, and March 3, 1851, was \$935,850.

On December 3, 1857, Secretary Isaac Toucey made his first report, and is gratified to be able to say that "the naval force which has been employed during the past year has been sufficient to give adequate security to our commerce, and to the persons and property of American citizens in all parts of the world." Among other things he mentions the protection extended to citizens in New Granada and Central America, and the prevention of unlawful expeditions from the United States against Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Mexico. General Walker had "captured" and with his men (364) returned to the United States. "On the 15th of November, 1856, as one of the boats belonging to the East India squadron was passing up the river to Canton with the American flag fully displayed, it was several times fired upon by the Barrier forts, endangering the lives of all on board. This outrage was promptly resisted, and redressed by the capture and destruction of the forts and razing their walls to the ground. These forts, four in number, commanding the approach to Canton, were among the strongest defences of the Empire, mounting 176 guns. The prompt and decisive course pursued by Commodore Armstrong, his officers and men, has caused the flag of the United States to be respected by the Chinese, contributed largely to the security of our citizens in China, and, during the troubles which followed, has probably been the means of saving many lives and much property."

Mention is also made of a graceful act of courtesy by President Buchanan, and it is the only one of the kind in our history so far as I recall. "The late President of the United States, your immediate predecessor, having accepted the offer which you courteously extended to him of the use of a public vessel to convey him and his family to Madeira, the Powhatan will receive them on board at Norfolk and convey them to that island."

A curious state of things is indicated by the following paragraph: "The joint resolution of March 3, 1857, directing the Secretary of the Navy to cause medals to be struck and presented to Dr. Kane, his officers and men, I have been unable to carry into effect, because Congress accidentally omitted to make an appropriation for that object."

Of the five new steam sloops we read that "they will be constructed with water tight compartments—an improvement in the mode of construction, which, in case of disaster, will often save the ship from going to the bottom, and ought generally to be introduced where many lives are at stake."

In concluding his report Secretary Toucey says: "It is the true policy of our Government to take care that its Navy, within its limited extent, should be unsurpassed in its efficiency and completeness, and that our preparatory arrangements should be such that no event shall take us altogether by surprise."

The report of December 6, 1858, calls attention to a naval demonstration of which we doubt if many people have any recollection. The war of 1812 was largely brought about by the British exercise of what they called the right of search, in other words the right to stop an American vessel, board her with an armed force, and take from her any alleged British sailors. Although we were the victors in the war and the question was supposed to be settled, there had been several annoying instances of its apparent revival. Secretary Toucey says:

"The force sent into the neighborhood of Cuba to resist the exercise of the right of search by British cruisers consisted of the steam frigates Wabash and Colorado (two of the finest ships of their class in any navy), the

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Deaths: Dysentery—May 27, B. 45th Inf., Sergt. Haff H. Peck; May 29, M. 44th Inf., Jerry Beator; July 14, A. 32d Inf., Hugh B. Duncan; July 1, F. 33d Inf., James E. McIntosh; July 6, K. 25th Inf., Musician Thomas G. W. burn; July 9, L. 15th Inf., Morris Gordon; B. 3d Inf., Joseph M. Judy; M. 34th Inf., Albert M. Beechits; July 10, M. 4th Cav., Parlier George Farrell; July 8, B. 24th Inf., William Burke; June 27, B. 45th Inf., Harry W. Thomas; June 2, E. 22d Inf., Charles Miller; June 28, K. 6th Inf., Thomas Sellers; July 13, H. 14th Inf., Joseph H. Molloy; July 13, A. 21st Inf., John E. F. 6th Cav., Meberdiths—July 10, K. 4th Cav., Willis L. McFarland; Purpura hemorrhagica—June 16, G. 39th Inf., Gustav D. Dohm; Typhoid fever—May 20, K. 40th Inf., Joseph Smith; June 21, A. 43d Inf., Frederick S. Suter; June 1, E. Signal Corps, U. S. A., Frank H. Burbank; March 11, L. 34th Inf., William Dwyer, Virginia—July 7, K. 45th Inf., Louis Mitchell; July 9, L. 48th Inf., Edward Rose; May 23, H. 48th Inf., Albert Carter; March 20, E. 24th Inf., Albert L. Brown; Feb. 24, L. 32d Inf., Volie Knight; Died from wounds received in action—July 5, L. 23d Inf., William Murphy; July 6, L. 40th Inf., Samuel Hardy; Diarrhoea—July 5, A. 45th Inf., Julius Johannsen; July 6, E. 45th Inf., Cook George E. Abbott; Cholera—July 6, D. 45th Inf., George W. Frey; Caus. unreported—May 17, E. 40th Inf., James L. Williams; April 8, K. 47th Inf., William Fitzgerald; June 4, C. 32d Inf., Irva H. Mills; May 4, C. 4th Inf., Corporal John S. Guss; Pericarditis—March 11, M. 12th Inf., Samuel Patten.

MACARTHUR.
Fort St. Michael, Alaska, July 2.
Left Cape Nome last evening; arrived Fort St. Michael 10 a. m. to-day. Health condition in Nome serious; measles, typhoid fever and smallpox in camp. Eighteen cases latter disease reported yesterday and disease spreading. Chief Surgeon of department was left there in charge of sanitary matters with instructions to employ three acting assistant surgeons to aid him. Regulations for better sanitation of the place were issued and every effort will be made to improve the condition of affairs and control the spread of the disease. Judge Advocate of department also left at Nome. Will return myself to Nome as soon as matters requiring my attention here can be disposed of.

RANDALL, Brigadier-General.

Manila, July 14.
Killed: June 18, Dumengas, Panay, Co. C, 24th Vol. Inf., Thomas Lee.
Wounded: June 27, Dumengas, Panay, Co. F, 26th Vol. Inf., Corp. Chas. E. Salmon, wounded in hand, slight; July 6, Taal, Luzon, Co. C, 28th Vol. Inf., Hugh Clements, wounded in groin, serious; Co. B, 29th Vol. Inf., Elmer G. March, wounded in thigh, serious; Jns. H. Roberts, wounded in back, serious; Sergt. Philip S. Gardner, wounded in foot, serious; Co. D, 24th Vol. Inf., William Lynn, wounded in the knee, slight; Samuel Franklin, wounded in knee, slight; June 26, Naga, Cebu, Co. M, 15th Inf., John W. Bowlin, wounded in arm, serious; James R. Healep, wounded in arm, slight; June 23, Florina, Blanca, Co. I, 32d Vol. Inf., Corp. Henry P. Manning, wounded in leg above knee, slight; July 8, Lapu, Luzon, Co. F, 35th Vol. Inf., Corp. Chas. E. Reynolds, slightly wounded.

Died of Gunshot Wound, Accidental—Chas. A. Camel, band, 24th Inf., July 10.

Moji, July 17.
Oregon passing through Simonoseki Straits on way Kure. All well.

Shanghai, July 15.
Rodgers sends word Oregon passed Chefoo 12th, Nashville conveying.
Captain U. S. S. Castine.

Manila, July 16.
With reference to my telegram of 23d ultimo, commanding officer 40th Regt., U. S. Vol. Inf., reports Sergt. William P. Northcross, Co. H, 40th Regt., U. S. Vol. Inf., reported missing, was killed. Corp. Jesse G. Moody, Co. M, 40th Regt., U. S. Vol. Inf., reported as killed, in prisoner, held by insurgents, wounded foot.

Manila, July 16.
Transport Indiana sailed yesterday for China with 21 officers, including 2 medical, 847 men, 14th Regt., U. S. Inf., 1 officer, 31 men, 9th Regt., U. S. Inf.; William Crozier, ordnance officer; 1 ordnance sergeant, 1 chaplain, 18 Hospital Corps men, Flintshire with 7 officers, 271 men, Reilly's Battery; 2 medical officers, 5 Hospital Corps men, fully equipped.

Manila, July 16.
Transport Sherman left Manila July 15 San Francisco.

San Francisco, July 15.
Following arrived on transport Hancock: Majors Corbuser and Brown, surgeons; Capt. Duval, Commissary Lewis and Evans, 18th; Winston, 19th; Krug, 20th; Whitman, 21st; Summerlin, 22d Inf.; Greene, 11th Cav.; Lieuts. Clark, Baldwin, Brooks, Fluke, Jordan and Eskridge, 18th; Dove, 12th; Woodruff, 17th; Switzer, 45th Inf.; nine contract surgeons; battalion 15th Inf., nine Hospital Corps men. Sick: Lieut. Baldwin, 18th Inf., and 24 soldiers, 39 discharged soldiers, 54 prisoners.

Following casualties during voyage: Corp. Michael Ryan, G. 20th Inf., died, 30th ult., of chronic myocarditis; Pvt. Walter A. Vaden, G. 46th Inf., died 23d ult., of chronic dysentery; John White, B. 39th Inf., died 23d ult., of chronic dysentery; Joseph H. Hopson, B. 39th Inf., died 7th inst. of chronic dysentery; Edward L. Fries, D. 4th Cav., died 7th inst. of chronic malarial cachexia; George Mostin, G. 39th Inf., died 12th inst. of chronic dysentery; Edward C. Dady, B. 22d Inf., died 13th inst. of chronic dysentery. Bodies of foregoing on board. John Gavin, K. 29th Inf., committed suicide by jumping overboard 19th ult. and Joseph Sullivan, B. 34th Inf., committed suicide by jumping overboard 21st ult. Bodies not recovered. Twenty-four remains of deceased soldiers.

Manila, July 17.
Transport Thomas arrived Manila on July 17.

The Thomas carried 7 officers, 23 men, Hospital Corps; 369 recruits. Major Charles A. Williams, 17th Inf., commanding.

Manila, July 17.
Killed—Jan. 31, San Isidro, Luzon, Co. B, 24th Vol. Inf., Fred L. Williamson.
Wounded—June 22, Malabagun, Luzon, Troop D, 11th Vol. Cav., Andrew Workosky, wounded in head, slight; June 24, Luzon, Co. L, 4th Vol. Inf., Musician Robert R. Lynch, wounded in arm, slight; Guinobatan, Luzon, Troop B, 11th Vol. Cav., Alexander D. Wof, wounded in face, serious; June 21, Dumengas, Panay, Co. L, 26th Vol. Inf., Michael Morrissey, wounded in head, slight.

Havana, July 17.
McClellan sailed at six this morning with seven officers, 200 enlisted men, 3th Inf.

SCOTT, Act. A. G.

(Army continued from page 1111.)

30TH INFANTRY—COL. GARDNER.

1st Lieut. K. L. Witson, 30th Inf., will report at Manila for duty in custom house. (June 2, D. P.)

32D INFANTRY—COL. L. A. CRAIG.

On account of physical disability, 2d Lieut. Roy T. Ballard, 32d Inf., now on leave of absence, at Nagasaki, Japan, will proceed by the first available transport to San Francisco, Cal., with a view to discharge. (June 7, D. P.)

33D INFANTRY—COL. L. R. HARE.

1st Lieut. J. L. Hall, 33d Inf., U. S. V., is relieved from duty at his own request with native scouts, and will join his regiment. (June 9, D. P.)

35TH INFANTRY—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

Sick leave for two months, to take effect upon arrival in the U. S., is granted 2d Lieut. John P. Hasson, 35th Inf., U. S. V. (May 26, D. P.)

2d Lieut. W. C. Tremaine, 35th Inf., will report at Manila for duty in custom house. (June 2, D. P.)

36TH INFANTRY—COL. W. R. GROVE.

Capt. C. W. Mead, 36th Inf., will report to the chief engineer of the division for temporary duty. (May 22, D. P.)

37TH INFANTRY—COL. B. F. CHEATHAM.

Sick leave for two months, with permission to visit Japan, is granted 1st Lieut. Edward T. Balch, 37th Inf., U. S. V. (May 22, D. P.)

Sick leave for two months, with permission to visit Japan, is granted 1st Lieut. John C. Patton, 37th Inf., U. S. V. (June 4, D. P.)

Sick leave of absence for two months, with permission to visit Japan, is granted Capt. Michael Flaherty, 37th Inf., U. S. V. (June 6, D. P.)

38TH INFANTRY—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

2d Lieut. Albert C. Allen, 38th Inf., having reported from sick leave, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty with recruits at that post awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (July 7, D. P.)

39TH INFANTRY—COL. R. L. BULLARD.

Sick leave for two months is granted Albert M. Pettie, 39th Inf., U. S. V. (July 16, W. D.)

On account of physical disability, 2d Lieut. W. Frank Mohr, 39th Inf., will proceed by the first available transport to San Francisco, Cal. (June 5, D. P.)

40TH INFANTRY—COL. E. A. GODWIN.

Sick leave for three months, to take effect upon arrival in the United States, is granted Capt. William J. Watson, 40th Inf., U. S. V. (May 22, D. P.)

41ST INFANTRY—COL. E. T. C. RICHMOND.

Sick leave for three months, to take effect upon arrival in the U. S., is granted Major Palmer G. Wood, 41st Inf., U. S. V. (May 22, D. P.)

Lieut.-Col. John S. Mallory, 41st Inf., will proceed to Hong Kong and such other points in China as may be necessary, for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon the practicability of obtaining supplies for the use of the United States Army in the Philippines; also upon the subject of uniform and equipment as exemplified by British troops in tropical countries. During the performance of this duty, Lieut.-Col. Mallory will take station at Hong Kong. (May 24, D. P.)

45TH INFANTRY—COL. J. H. DORST.

Sick leave for two months, to take effect upon arrival in the U. S., is granted 2d Lieut. Charles McG. Switzer, 45th Inf., U. S. V. (May 20, D. P.)

Sergt.-Major Oscar Danielson, 45th Inf., U. S. V., Manila, having accepted an appointment as 2d lieutenant in that regiment, will be discharged from the Army, to date July 11, 1900. (July 17, W. D.)

46TH INFANTRY—COL. W. S. SCHUYLER.

The C. O. U. S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, will send 1st Lieut. Wallace N. Batchelder, 46th Inf., a patient in that hospital, to Washington, D. C., for admission to the Government Hospital for the Insane. (July 3, D. P.)

47TH INFANTRY—COL. W. HOWE.

Lieut.-Col. Clarence R. Edwards, 47th Inf., U. S. V., captain, 10th U. S. Inf., is detailed as acting assistant adjutant general and assigned to duty in the Division of Customs and Insular Affairs, office of the Secretary of War. (July 16, W. D.)

Capt. J. W. Gulick and 2d Lieut. C. L. Lanham, 47th Inf., will join regiment. (May 29, D. P.)

49TH INFANTRY—COL. W. H. BECK.

Headquarters 2d Battalion, 49th Inf., Abulug, Luzon, P. I., May 30, 1900.

The commanding officer Co. L, 49th Inf., U. S. V., will send the captured arms and ammunition in his possession to these headquarters. (2d Battalion, Abulug, Luzon, May 30.)

2d Lieut. Alfred M. Ray, 49th Inf., is, in addition to his other duties, detailed as provost marshal at Claveria, P. I., relieving Capt. Edward L. Baker, 49th Inf. 1st Lieut. Macon Russell, 49th Inf., is, in addition to his other duties, detailed as judge of the provost court at Claveria, P. I. 1st Lieut. David J. Gilmer, 49th Inf., U. S. V., is, in addition to his other duties, detailed as provost marshal at Abulug, P. I., relieving 1st Lieut. Isaac W. Moloney, 49th Inf. 1st Lieut. Isaac W. Moloney, 49th Inf., is, in addition to his other duties, detailed as judge of the provost court at Abulug, P. I. (Aparri, Luzon, April 23.)

Capt. Edward L. Baker, Jr., 49th Inf., commanding Co. L, will proceed by first U. S. gunboat touching port to Aparri, P. I., and report to the adjutant general of the district for admission to the General Hospital for treatment. (May 30, Claveria, Luzon.)

2d Lieut. Alfred M. Ray, 49th Inf., is relieved from duty as A. Q. M. and C. S. of this command and 1st Lieut. David J. Gilmer, 49th Inf., appointed in his stead. (Abulug, May 30.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Linao, May 3, to recommend the amount which should be paid by the U. S. Department for the rental of certain buildings in use by this command at that place, and at Abulug, Pampanga, Sanchez-Mira and Claveria. Detail for the board—Capt. Wm. D. Edwards, 49th Inf., U. S. V.; Asst. Surg. Wm. C. Warmley, 49th Inf., U. S. V.; 2d Lieut. A. M. Ray, 49th Inf., U. S. V. (May 17, Abulug, Luzon.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are made: Major James S. Pettit (promoted from captain, 1st Inf.), to the 1st Inf., to date from June 18, 1900, vice Edmunds, deceased; Capt. Melville S. Brett, (promoted from 1st Lieut., 5th Inf.), to the 1st Inf., to date from June 18, 1900, vice Pettit, promoted. He will accompany the 5th Inf. to its station in the United States and then proceed to join his company. (July 14, W. D.)

The following assignments and changes in stations of commissary sergeants, U. S. A., are announced: John E. Wilson to hospital ship Relief, for duty, relieving Fred Bliss, who will report at San Jose, Province of Batangas, Luzon, for duty at that place; Otto Denner and Charles Redding will report to the depot commissary, Manila, for duty; John A. Gosline will report at 2d dist. Dept. of Northern Luzon, at Aparri, Province of Ilocos, Luzon, for duty in that district. (June 5, D. P.)

RECESS APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, ETC., IN THE ARMY.

Appointments by Transfer and Promotions in the U. S. Army.

2d Lieut. Augustine McIntyre, 9th Cav., from the cavalry arm to the artillery arm, July 11, 1900, to rank from June 13, 1900.

2d Lieut. Arthur P. S. Hyde, 15th Inf., from the infantry arm to the artillery arm, July 11, 1900, to rank from June 13, 1900.

1st Lieut. Herbert S. Whipple, 7th Cav., to be captain, July 10, 1900, vice Mackay, 3d Cav., retired from active service.

2d Lieut. Stephen M. Kochersperger, 2d Cav., to be 1st lieutenant, July 10, 1900, vice Whipple, 7th Cav., promoted.

1st Lieut. John W. Heavey, 11th Inf., to be captain, July 9, 1900, vice Nickerson, 17th Inf., retired from active service.

The following promotions are caused by the retirement of Col. Williston, 6th Art.:

Lieut.-Col. Tully McCrea, 5th Art., to be colonel, July 15, 1900, vice Williston, 6th Art., retired from active service; Major John L. Tiernon, 1st Art., to be lieutenant-colonel, July 15, 1900, vice McCrea, 5th Art., promoted; Capt. Richard P. Strong, 4th Art., to be major, July 15, 1900, vice Tiernon, promoted; 1st Lieut. Cornelius De W. Wilcox, 7th Art., to be captain, July 15, vice Strong, 4th Art., promoted.

The following promotions are caused by the death of Col. E. H. Liscum, 9th Inf.:

Lieut.-Col. Charles F. Robe, 17th Inf., to be colonel, July 13, 1900, vice Liscum, 9th Inf., killed in attack on Tien-tsin, China; Major Lyster M. O'Brien, 17th Inf., to be lieutenant-colonel, July 13, 1900, vice Robe, promoted; Capt. Charles L. Hodges, 25th Inf., to be major, July 13, 1900, vice O'Brien, promoted; 1st Lieut. Harry J. Hirsch, 4th Inf., to be captain, July 13, 1900, vice Hodges, promoted.

Promotions, etc., in the Volunteers.

2d Lieut. John M. Keiso, 40th Inf., promoted to 1st lieutenant of the same regiment, to rank from July 15, 1900.

2d Lieut. R. Howard Williams, 42d Inf., to be 1st lieutenant, July 7, 1900, vice Webster, deceased.

1st Lieut. Leonard S. Goddard, 47th Inf., to be captain, July 6, 1900, vice Huston, deceased.

2d Lieut. William R. Harrison, 47th Inf., to be 1st lieutenant, July 6, 1900, vice Goddard, promoted.

Capt. Frank E. Artand, asst. surg., 45th Inf., to be surgeon, with rank of major, July 9, 1900, vice Ireland, 45th Inf., vacated by acceptance new appointment.

1st Lieut. William C. Berlin, asst. surg., 45th Inf., to be asst. surgeon, with the rank of captain, July 9, 1900, vice Artand, promoted.

1st Sergt. John Ryan, Co. I, 33d Inf., to be 2d lieutenant, July 12, 1900, vice Wade, promoted.

Sergt. Major Walter M. Lindsey, 43d Inf., to be 2d lieutenant, July 12, 1900, vice Avery, promoted.

1st Sergt. Louis B. Chandler, Co. E, 43d Inf., to be 2d lieutenant, July 12, 1900, vice Sterrett, promoted.

Sergt. Major Frank E. Albright, 43d Inf., to be 2d lieutenant, July 12, 1900, vice Williams, promoted.

Capt. William J. Valden, 38th Inf., to be captain in the 49th Inf. (by transfer), July 16, 1900, to rank from Aug. 17, 1899, vice Gage, promoted.

Sergt. Major George R. Gran, 12th Inf., U. S. A., to be 1st lieutenant, 49th Inf., July 16, 1900, vice Gregg, dismissed.

EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION.

2d Lieuts. Louis S. D. Rucker, Jr., 16th Inf., and Robert E. Frith, 24th Inf., will proceed to Manila for re-examination for promotion. (June 2, D. P.)

Captain Walter Howe, 4th Art. (colonel 47th Inf.); Capt. Ephraim T. C. Richmond, 2d Art. (colonel 41st Inf.); 1st Lieut. Ernest Hinds, 2d Art. (major 49th Inf.); 1st Lieut. Edgar Russell, 6th Art. (captain and signal officer, U. S. V.); 1st Lieut. Peyton C. March, 5th Art. (major 3d Inf.); 2d Lieut. Edward Kimmel, 3d Art., and 2d Lieut. William M. Copp, 6th Art., will report to the president of the board for examination. (May 23, D. P.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list:

Post Q. M. Sergt. Thomas Wheeler, Fort Riley, Kan.; 1st Sergt. Robert King, Batt. G, 5th Art., San Juan, P. R.; 1st Sergt. Frederick Hauser, Co. D, 8th Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn.; 1st Sergt. George F. Kane, Co. G, 7th Inf., Fort Valdez, Alaska; 1st Sergt. John Sullivan, Co. D, 11th Inf., Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 1st Sergt. Leon Jones, Co. D, 25th Inf., Fort Sam Houston, Texas; 1st Sergt. George Wall, Co. A, 14th Inf., Fort Brady, Mich.; Drum Major John Kiesenwetter, 18th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Sergt. Jacob Lange, Batt. G, 2d Art., Fort Thomas, Ky.; Sergt. James Corbett, Co. G, 8th Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn.; Corp. John Cranston, Troop B, 4th Cav., Manila, P. I.; Musician Edward Bordinghammer, Co. L, 24th Inf., Skagway, Alaska. (July 18, W. D.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, JULY 19, H. Q. A.

These changes in stations officers Pay Department ordered: Major Hugh R. Belknap, additional paymaster, to San Francisco; Major Geo. T. Holloway, additional paymaster, to Department of East for duty in New York. Leave for one month is granted A. A. Surg. Chas. H. Fischer.

The leave granted Capt. John H. H. Peshine, 13th Inf., is further extended two months.

Capt. Henry B. Moon, 20th Inf., to Philadelphia and report to Major David J. Craigie, 25th Inf., for duty.

Capt. John Adams Perry, 13th Inf., to San Francisco for temporary duty with recruits.

Major Eli L. Huggins, 6th Cav., relieved as Acting Inspector General, Department of the Lakes, and ordered to his regiment in Philippines.

Col. Simon Snyder, 19th Inf., to Chicago, for duty as Acting Inspector General of the department.

Capt. Charles Wilcox, asst. surg., to San Francisco for duty with 9th Cav. en route to Manila.

1st Lieut. Marshall M. Cloud, asst. surg., to San Francisco for duty with 1st Cav. en route to Manila.

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at the War Department for examining such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Brig.-Gen. Alfred E. Bates, Paymaster General; Lieut.-Col. Alfred A. Woodhull, Deputy Surgeon General; Lieut.-Col. Henry G. Sharpe, Asst. Commissary General of Subsistence; Lieut.-Col. Charles A. Dempsey, 1st Inf.; Major George E. Bushnell, surg.; 1st Lieut. Arthur W. Yates, 9th Inf., recorder. (July 20, W. D.)

Sick leave for two months, to take effect upon arrival in the U. S., is granted Capt. John H. Duval, C. S., U. S. A. (June 7, D. P.)

Captain Ralph Ingalls, A. C. S., U. S. V., will report to the depot commissary, Manila, for duty as his assistant. (June 5, D. P.)

VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

TRANSPORT SHIPS.

ATHENIAN—At St. Michael's, June 27.

BURNSIDE—New York, July 5.

CROOK—Havana, July 7.

CALIFORNIA—San Francisco to Manila, July 17.

EGBERT—Seattle to Cape Nome, June 20.

FLINTSHIRE—Manila to Taku, July 16 or 17.

GRANT—San Francisco to Nagasaki, July 2.

HANCOCK—San Francisco, July 17.

INDIANA—Manila to Taku, July 16 or 17.

INGALLS—Havana to San Juan, July 15.

LAWTON—Seattle, July 14.

LEBLAN—San Francisco to Kobe, Japan, July 1.

LENNOX—Portland to Kobe, Japan, July 6.

LOGAN—Nagasaki to San Francisco, July 16.

MCLELLAN—Havana to New York, July 17.

MCIPHERSON—Santiago to New York, July 16.

MEADE—San Francisco, Cal., May 20.

PENNSYLVANIA—Manila, P. I., Feb. 21.

PORT ALBERT—Taku, China, July 10.

PORT STEPHENS—Manila, May 8.

RAWLINS—Matanzas to Santiago, July 16.

ROCKWELL—Cape Nome, June 27.

SEADWICK—Cienfuegos, July 18.

SEWARD—Cape Nome, June 21.

SUMNER—San Francisco to Nagasaki, July 17.

SHERMAN—Manila to San Francisco, July 17.

THOMAS—Manila, July 17.

WARREN—Manila, P. I., to San Francisco, July 1.

WRIGHT—New York, June 20.

WESTMINSTER—Manila, June 8.

WYFIELD—Manila, July 2.

HOSPITAL SHIP.

RELIEF—Maj. Harry O. Felley, Surg., U. S. A., in charge. At Manila, P. I.

TERRY—At New York, April 8.

COLLIER No. 2—From Newport News to Manila, July 11.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

P. B. V.—General Wheeler will retire as a Brigadier-General, U. S. A. All of the Regular colored regiments were in Cuba during the Spanish war. They comprised the 24th and 25th Inf. and the 9th and 10th Cav.

VOLUNTEER.—Capt. John B. Jeffrey, A. Q. M., U. S. V., was tried by court-martial and acquitted and honorably discharged from the Army July 13, 1899. The order of his court-martial has not been published by the War Department. His record is good.

A. N. N.—It is impossible to state definitely when the 26th Inf. will return from Manila, but next December or January may be considered a likely date. The regiment was the third to leave the United States for Manila.

E. L. G. and W. A. B.—There will be a vacancy to West Point from the 11th Congressional District of Missouri in 1904.

M. D.—The authority to appoint fifteen assistant surgeons in the Navy, with rank from June 7, was granted by act of May 4, 1898, giving additional surgeons and assistant surgeons to the Navy. There are at present sixteen vacancies.

E. P.—Although Col. Jacob H. Smith, 17th U. S. Inf., was made Brigadier General of Volunteers, he still remains Colonel of the 17th Inf., but he is not in actual command of the regiment while holding his Volunteer rank.

J. C. asks: In a line of seven sentinels on duty, if No. 7 calls off, who is the next to call? Answer.—The nearest sentinel would repeat the call.

S. G. I.—Address Naval Academy Preparatory School, Annapolis, Md.

C.—The next retirement for age is that of Col. J. G. C. Lee, A. Q. M. G., Aug. 13 next. Col. Williston was retired July 15, 1900.

G. C.—Write to the Adjutant, Engineer Battalion, Wilets Point, Whitestone, N. Y., for pamphlet giving full information as to requirements for enlistment in the Engineer Corps. The standard is higher than in the line.

COL. HOWE'S REPORT.

The following interesting report has been received by the War Department from Col. Walter Howe, of the 47th Inf., on a march from Legaspi, P. I., to Polangui, P. I., resulting in five engagements.

All available men from Legaspi, Albay and Daraga were taken, about 420 and one section of artillery. The troops from Legaspi marched at 5 A. M., March 14, 1900, the troops from Albay and Daraga joining as the command passed. For a distance of probably seven miles there was almost constant firing from parties in the hills; and in the woods near Camalig, an earth trench or barricade had been built across the road at the entrance to the woods. The wings had been extended 50 or 60 yards on each side of the road. The brush and undergrowth had been cut down and the place arranged in front with pitfalls, with sharpened bamboo upright in them and carefully concealed. Corporal G. H. Momeny, Co. I, 47th Inf., fell into one of these pitfalls and was severely wounded; the bamboo passed entirely through his hand and clothing and obliquely into his body, penetrating at the navel, making a wound three inches long. Another bamboo penetrated his back.

At Camalig about fifty riflemen fired on the command while resting in the church yard, shots striking everywhere among the men, some hitting the church and some cutting off limbs from the trees in front, but no one was hit, and the fire was stopped by volleys from our men from the opposite side of the town, from the artillery.

From there to Guinobatan the firing was almost constant, but our men were not forced to deploy, and only a company stopped now and then to fire a few volleys when the fire became too hot.

At Guinobatan there was a little engagement but a charge took the place. Private T. J. Gould of Co. I, 47th Inf., was shot in the right shoulder; not dangerous. Ligao was entered without opposition.

The whole command remained at Liago that night. The next morning, Major Craigill was sent with four companies of the 40th, and one of the 47th, on to Oas and then to Polangui, but met no opposition.

On March 16, the whole command returned to Daraga, Albay and Legaspi, reaching there about 2 P. M. The command was fired on most of the way from Guinobatan in through Camalig, by about the same number of riflemen found in going up. No one was killed or wounded on our side while returning.

Seventeen Spanish prisoners came in during the day the command remained in Ligao. They all had bolo cuts of recent date. They were accompanied by a native Filipino, who said the President wanted to come in and bring his people; but that if he did, and the Americans did not remain to protect them, the Filipinos would kill him and many of his people. Col. Howe sent word to him not to come in, but if in the future he was able to permanently occupy his town, he would try to send him word. The native riflemen seemed to have plenty of good ammunition. The Americans killed only one Filipino so far as is known.

Major Joseph T. Clarke, surgeon, while going to the aid of Corporal G. H. Momeny, Co. I, fell across one of the pitfalls but escaped without injury.

The command had with it a 3-inch mountain gun. The sergeant in charge served the gun well and fired a number of shots, but the shells proved almost worthless, some with an elevation of 450 yards not reaching as far as when the elevation was 400. We had previously tried the shrapnel and found that it could not be made to explode under any conditions, that the fuse plug could not be screwed in all the way in any of them, and that the powder charge would not fire them 900 yards with any elevation.

"If any ammunition could be more worthless than this, I think it would be better not to pay transportation on it from the United States," is the expressive comment of the report.

Since the new building laws went into effect in New York City, authorizing the use of fireproofed wood when treated by some process approved of by the Building Department, several tests have been made of processes for which great results were claimed; but the only one that has been approved as fulfilling all requirements as a fireproof material for use in construction of fireproof buildings is the electric process, this being the same that is used by the United States Navy for fireproofing all woodwork entering into construction of warships.

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DEMAND FOR WAR MATERIAL.

A Mr. Geo. B. M. Williams, who is familiar with the arms trade, gives the New Orleans "Times-Democrat" an interesting account of the trade in munitions of war which has sprung up within the last three years:

"The English firm of Vickers-Maxim, for instance, has been so crowded with work that it has been compelled to enlarge three times within a twelvemonth.

"There has been the same story everywhere, and the demand has been especially great for light artillery. The Krupp works turn out a very handy little gun, ranging from 1-1/2 to 3 inches in calibre, and for the last year they have gotten virtually their own price.

"In this country the arm and ammunition makers have fared equally well. Since the war fever began a lot of concerns that were formerly engaged in entirely different work began to turn their attention to projectiles, and have been reaping a golden harvest. One steel works that is no winking nothing but small shells, and nothing above three inches, is perfectly deluged with orders. The buildings are ramshackle wooden affairs, and its insurance premiums are something enormous, but they literally didn't have time to build, although plans and specifications for a new establishment had been approved months ago. They were making so much money that they didn't want to stop a moment. Their orders come from all over the world, from England to Japan.

"Another concern which is making an exclusive specialty of what are known as 'delay-action fuses,' was a one-horse tube-works a few years ago, and never dreamed of making munitions of war. It got hold of a patent covering the style of fuse it now makes, and found that a very slight alteration of its machinery would enable it to go into the business, so it began operations and has since then declared the biggest dividends on record.

"Those are merely random instances out of dozens. The firearm makers were formerly devoting their attention almost altogether to sporting goods. Now they are turning out ten military rifles to one shotgun, and can't begin to supply the demand. Most of the weapons go abroad, and thousands have been sold in South and Central America. The cartridges makers have also been busy. One American agent sold half a million home-made Mauser cartridges, put up in clips, to a quiet gentleman he never laid eyes on before, who walked into the office one afternoon six or seven months ago and completed the deal in less than an hour. The price paid was a fancy one, and no questions were asked.

"Among the smaller factories are several that have made a good thing by turning out duplicate parts for machine guns and the breach mechanism of heavy ordnance. They work under special arrangement with the makers of the arms, who are too busy to do that part for themselves, and their profits have been very handsome.

"It would be," Mr. Williams said, "impossible for me to begin to enumerate all the side lines that have benefited by the war epidemic. Their name is legion. Not

long ago I went into a little shop that used to make draughting instruments of a superior kind, and found the establishment manufacturing nothing but range-finders. The instrument was an American invention, but is not used in this country; the sale was entirely abroad. I mention this as an instance of the great variety of establishments that are affected by the prevalent spirit of the times. They range all the way from concerns that have sprung up for the purpose of making webbing for machine-gun belts to others that do nothing but make tent pegs. Incidentally the manufacturers of all kinds of condensed foods, surgical instruments, canvas, military harness, pack saddles, brogan shoes, medicine tablets, field-glasses, cork helmets, aluminum camp outfits, and a hundred and one other things related to army service are all enjoying a boom. They are making hay while the sun shines.

"The makers of electrical apparatus say they could do four times their present business if they could only get the hands and material. All of them are crowded with orders for war material, especially field telegraph outfits, and two or three houses that make a specialty of portable X-ray plants are in the same condition. All the civilized nations are clamoring for them for their surgical departments. A firm that manufactures only insulated wire gave notice recently that it could not receive any more orders until Sept. 1, and could not guarantee delivery even then.

"A day or two before I left New York the representative of a German steel works was at our office and remarked that his house had lately closed a contract to supply several thousand spun-steel gas cylinders to the British Balloon Corps. It seemed that they had been successful in turning out an article that had immense resistance to its weight and could not be duplicated anywhere else in the world. The agent said that they proposed hereafter to make a specialty of gas reservoirs for military balloon service."

BRAVERY OF ASIATICS.

(From the London Spectator.)

There is one race in Asia—the Bengales—which openly acknowledges that it has not the heart to fight, though when in expectation of any form of non-contentious death it is more serene than the European; but the immense majority of the remaining seven hundred millions are personally brave men. We do not say they are quite equal to Englishmen or to Germans, or to the picked soldiers of any European country, but they are equal to any Southerners, or to the average militia of any land. The Asiatic Turk is a born soldier, usually quite devoid of nervousness as well as of fear, and the Arab, though much more sensitive, and therefore more liable to panic, is at least as careless of death or physical pain. He has never that we recollect in modern times fought with Europeans in Asia, but his half-brother, the Sudanese, has extorted respect even from disrespectful "Tommy." An army of Dervishes led by English officers would, it is acknowledged, face most armies with success.

The Persian is a laughing soldier, very like a Frenchman, who has done in quite recent times heroic deeds and who avoids battle, when he avoids it, rather from a sort of selfishness than from fear. The Indians, Bengales and some classes of Madrasses excepted, are quite singularly free from cowardice. That is acknowledged when the Indian is the Sikh or the Ghoorka, or in a less degree any variety of drilled man, but it is true also of the undrilled. The ambulance-man and the kind of camp-followers of whom Rudyard Kipling writes as "Gunga Din"—nearly impossible name, by the way—is taken almost haphazard from the population, and faces the shot quite as coolly as the average European, while if the shot overtakes him and his hour arrives he is less complaining. The Indo-Chinese are not soldiers, and as a rule have not the soldierly instincts, but the Burmese "dacoits," that is, "klephts," half patriots, half brigands, who so grievously worried died like heroes, while the Roman Catholic converts of Anam accepted martyrdom in thousands with the tranquil constancy of the early Christians. They were only us during the first four years of the conquest, constantly asked for the most part to destroy their temples, give up their pastors and be quiet, and they accepted death in preference.

MILITARY AIR-SHIPS.

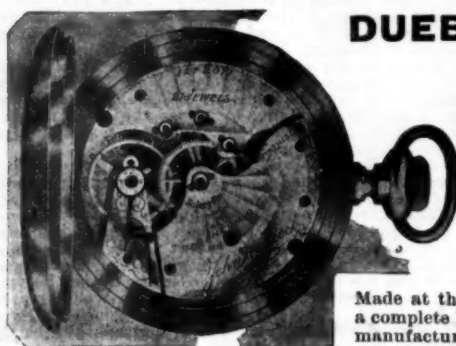
The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia "Record" says: "Some time during the present summer a new air-ship will be launched from the Army's new Signal Corps post at Fort Myer. It is the invention of Lieut. Von Siegfried, a Prussian, from whom it was lately purchased through our military attaché at Berlin. It is an air-ship embodying principles distinctly new to the American school of war aeronauts, in which it is expected to effect a revolution.

"The body of the Dragon—for such is its name—consists primarily of an elongated balloon cylinder with hemispherical ends, adorned in the rear with an inflated rudder curling upward after the fashion of a squirrel's tail. The body proper, seventy-five feet long by twenty-five feet in diameter, is a sack of cotton cloth doubled, treated with rubber, and dyed a bright yellow. This coloring best insures protection against the chemical rays of the sun. During flight the balloon envelope is poised at the angle maintained by the ordinary kite—twenty degrees to the horizontal. Such an oblique position results from the weight of a car with its occupants upon the rear and the pull of a governing cable upon the forward end. The unique vehicle thus combines the principles of both the kite and balloon. The swift upper currents of air, striking its long, slanting under-surface, aid the buoyant gas within to elevate the aeronauts directly toward the zenith.

"This new aerial war-ship is possessed of an ingenious respiratory system whereby it is enabled to automatically inhale and exhale quantities of air demanded by its internal mechanism. As is too well known by the aeronaut, balloon-gas expands and contracts during various degrees of ascent and descent. To offset such a difficulty, the balloon cylinder of the new air-ship is given an interior partition, separating it into two compartments—the upper filled with pure hydrogen gas, and the lower with ordinary atmospheric air.

"In spite of its superior size, the Dragon requires for full inflation only 22,000 cubic feet of hydrogen—less than the capacity of some of the Signal Corps's pear-shaped balloons. Given its full gas contents, it will carry two observers to a height of 436 yards; one, 1,000 yards."

Lieut.-Gen. Count von Zeppelin, of the suite of the King of Wurtemberg, has invented an air-ship which is receiving much attention. Two trial voyages were made at Friedrichshafen, on the German side of Lake Constance, July 1 and 2. The start was made from a raft on the lake and to this the airship returned. On the first day Count von Zeppelin and four other men were in the suspended boats. The craft was released at 10 o'clock, and rose slowly to an altitude of four hundred metres, or about a quarter of a mile. At first it drifted with the wind, but after a few minutes it made some headway. The ship steered perfectly, maintained itself in an upright position and was brought back without difficulty to the float from which it started. On the succeeding day the ship rose slowly, and was directed into the wind, of which the velocity is not reported. When an elevation of 200 metres had been attained, the ship drifted slightly to the northward, owing to the strength of the air current which it had reached. It then rose a little higher, and described two beautiful circles, to show how perfectly it could be maneuvered. The distance actually travelled is not certain, though a Reuter's telegram gives it as 35 miles. The machinery did not work as had been expected. The screws were to make 1,200 revolutions a minute, but actually made only 600. It is feared that their diameter was too small, also. The side wings, or screws, did not function perfectly. The length of the air-ship is 122 metres, 400 feet, and its diameter 37 feet. The length of the steerable balloon tried by Giffard was 44 metres, that of Tissandier 28, Dupuy de Lome 36, Haulien 40, Renard and Krebs 50, and Schwartz 47. The gas bag divided into seventeen compartments, so that injury one part of the reservoir would not release all the gas. The outer inclosure is covered by a network of aluminum wire and hempen cord. From this are suspended two aluminum boats, or gondolas 72 metres long. These hang 15 metres below the airship, side by side. A footbridge connects them so that a passenger can pass from one to the other during a voyage.



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1900.

ships-of-war Macedonian, Constellation, Jamestown, Saratoga and Plymouth, the steamers Water-Witch, Arctic, Fulton and Despatch and the brig Dolphin. . . . They were all deemed effective for the object for which they were sent, because, in the execution of their mission, no one of them would have hesitated to resist a ship of the largest class. They were instructed to protect all vessels of the United States against the exercise of the right of search on the high seas, in time of peace, by armed vessels of any power. These instructions have been often repeated and are now regarded as standing instructions to the Navy of the United States wherever employed. . . . It was your policy promptly and decisively to embrace the opportunity to bring this question of right, upon which we have gone through one war and half a century of negotiation, to final issue, by placing all other nations in a posture where they must either fight for it or abandon it. The result has proved the wisdom of the measure.

The steam frigate Niagara had aided in a second attempt to lay the Atlantic cable, and had also taken to Liberia 271 slaves captured on the brig Echo by the Dolphin.

The Secretary speaks of the effort to combine speed with power in the new steamships authorized by the Act of June 12, 1858, and says:

"In placing an estimate upon the value of high speed, the importance of it has not been too highly appreciated. Of two war vessels, the equals of each other in every other respect—the one which has the greatest speed has a decisive advantage over the other, and in a contest is most sure to win the mastery. The time has gone by when steam can be regarded in any other light than as the principal motive power on the water for warlike purposes. It is impossible any longer to regard the unsteady and uncertain power of the wind as anything more than an auxiliary power, subordinate to that of steam. . . . In the construction of a war vessel everything connected with it has ultimate reference to a single point, the use of the gun."

Of the work of naval officers, he says: "They are actively engaged in visiting important points, displaying the American flag in remote seas, interposing when necessary, inspiring our citizens in distant countries with a feeling of security, and exerting a salutary influence over those who might otherwise be disposed to annoy them. At no period when we were not actually engaged in war has the Navy been more actively employed than during the past year."

The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, were \$13,500,370.80, "not including the usual compensation of \$938,850 for steamship mail service, which will then be discontinued." It is not quite clear why this sum, or any sum, was annually included in the naval estimates, since they would seem to belong, where they are now assigned, to the Post Office Department.

In his report of December 2, 1859, Secretary Toucey devotes considerable space to the necessity for a substantial increase of the naval force and considers it a "source of extreme regret and mortification that we are now at times obliged to sit by passively and see in some foreign countries citizens of the United States imprisoned, plundered and murdered, because the executive has not the means to protect or redress them."

The report of December 1, 1860, the last from Secretary Toucey, who was succeeded by Gideon Welles, shows that the slave trade still flourished. Twelve slaves had been captured and 3,119 slaves rescued. The Secretary says this business "can be broken up in two modes only. Cuba is now the only market in the world open to this trade. If Great Britain should enforce the provision in her treaty with Spain of September 23, 1817, by which, for the consideration of two million dollars paid her by Great Britain, Spain stipulated to abolish the slave trade between Africa and Cuba, it would be effectually suppressed. If Cuba were to pass under the Constitution of the United States by annexation, the trade would then be effectually suppressed; and in either case both the United States and Great Britain would be spared the large expenditure of treasure and life to which they are now subjected to maintain their present squabbles on the coast of Africa."

The estimate to June 30, 1862, was for \$10,163,477. Honorable Gideon Welles reported July 4, 1861, the available naval force at 69 vessels, 1,346 guns; with 42 ships, 355 guns and 7,600 men in commission; 259 officers resigned or were dismissed. Such was the United States Navy at the beginning of the civil war.

I have closed this backward glance at the Civil Administration of the Navy with the beginning of the civil war. Since that time we have become more familiar with the work of this department and, while there is much that is interesting in the reports of the different Secretaries since then, this article is already too long to dwell upon these points, even if not considered unnecessary.

The Navy is really a sort of technical department with which no civilian, who has not given to it any previous thought or study, would be supposed to be at all acquainted. And yet we find each new Secretary at once manifesting the greatest interest in the work, and, becoming imbued with a sense of the importance of the department, actively urging needed measures for its improvement. "Revised rules and regulations" was the earnest request of each Secretary, and when we find such rules as one ordering the captain "strictly" to forbid the sticking of candles against the beams, the sides, or any other part of the ship, to enjoin it upon the officers never to read in bed by the light either of lamps or candles, etc., and a stipulation that "no slaves or negroes are to be employed in the navy yards of the United States and the like, among the rules established in 1801 and 1815 and continuing at least nominally in force down to a late date, we can understand why the Chief Executive officer of the Department was anxious for a revision. So of an increase in the naval force, which furnishes the text for a chapter in almost every report; and of the importance of a training school for officers, which was not granted until the necessity had been urged for nearly fifty years. Then, too, the Congressional policy of always cutting down the estimates warranted the sarcastic comment that the Navy had only received "a step-mother's care." So the limitation of the appropriation to the specific objects designated by Congress, instead of giving a definite sum, and then allowing those most familiar with naval deeds to distribute and make use of it, has always seemed an injudicious method. No fault has been found with the disposal of that portion of the emergency fund of fifty million dollars given to the Navy Department by the President. It was used where most needed, and of the thirty-one millions received, none was wasted. We are to have a cruising navy; it is safe to say that had the naval authorities been consulted and their experience trusted, the six little monitors—which a writer says were "conceded to the age fit of Boston and other old woman towns"—would never have been built. Our Navy must cruise in the world instead of about the continent. "It is to be a sign to the world of the new era of national existence the war with Spain has ushered in." In the building of a new navy the whole country is interested.

Experience has shown that the naval secretaries have been keenly alive to the real necessities of the service, and the best judges of its actual wants, since all their requests have ultimately been complied with. And as it is to the sea fighters that this nation must always turn as its first and best protection against a foreign foe, so we believe that this brief glance at the inner history of naval administration and at the growth and development of the Department, proves that our Secretaries have been able men, and sincere and loyal patriots.

This completes the series of three articles on this subject commenced in the Army and Navy Journal of June 23 and continued in the number for July 7.

HOW TO REACH OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

Mail matter passing between the United States and Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippine Islands bears the same rate of postage as matter within the United States. United States postage stamps are valid in either direction. The same rates apply to Cuba, where the letters are marked "Soldier's Letter," "Sailor's Letter," "Marine's Letter," to indicate the branch of the service to which the writer belongs. Letters from the United States to members of the services in Cuba are charged domestic postage, viz.: Letters, for each ounce or fraction thereof, 2 cents; postal cards (single) 1 cent; postal cards (double), 2 cents; newspapers, for every four ounces or fraction thereof, 1 cent.

The mail address for vessels of the Navy will be found in our Navy Table.

In addressing persons in the services, be particular to put the company and regiment or organization to which the letters or packages, and in Navy communications be careful to add the name of the vessel and the rank of a person, if he has any.

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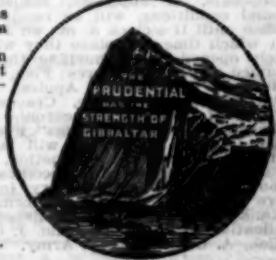
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BRITISH VALOR.

W. Thornton Parker, M. D., in Living Church. Those who have served upon the frontier in New Mexico, and especially in Arizona, need not be reminded of the difficulties of campaigning in regions similar to Arizona. I do not belittle the officers and men of our own Army whose heroic battles with the Apaches have won the admiration of soldiers the world over. But the object of this paper is to say a word of praise for British valor, which is always of a very high order, and of which everyone who speaks the English tongue may well be proud.

I well remember a journey in Austria where I met the commanding officer of the garrison of Prague. I had been spending my summer vacation at an old castle near the borders of Hungary and was returning to Vienna. I had heard a great deal about the war of '66, and my observations had impressed me with the gallantry of the Austrian soldiers. The General seemed pleased with my good opinion of his comrades in arms, but very generously informed me that for the essence of soldierly grit, one must look to the Anglo-Saxons. "All other troops," he said, "can be driven and even routed, but the Anglo-Saxon—well, you must kill him!"

Deeds of valor are the exclusive property of no nation or race; they serve but to remind us that the soul of man possesses noble attributes, and that chivalry still exists. Surely America need not search in foreign annals for the deeds of brave men.

In this young republic of ours little attention has been given to the preservation of regimental records, and on this account much that should have been esteemed of priceless value has been scattered and lost. Regiments like the gallant old 4th Inf., General Grant's old military home, the brave rough riders of the 3d Cav., the 2d Dragoons, Custer's gallant 7th, and others which have

that some decided movement will begin to make this lasting.

Great Britain has produced a race of heroes who in moments of danger have stood firm as the rocks of their native shore, and when half the world has been arrayed against them, they have fought the battles of their country with unshaken fortitude.

One cannot help attributing some of the valor and endurance of British soldiers, which they have always shown even under great and trying difficulties, to that esprit de corps which is fostered by regimental tradition and carefully collected and preserved histories.

In this connection it is interesting to read the excellent article on the "British Army" in the "North American Review" for January of this year.

Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters are the most efficacious stimulant to the appetite.

BORN.

COLESWORTHY.—At Cienfuegos, Cuba, July 7, 1900, to Post Q. M. Sergt. C. G. Coleworthy, U. S. A., and wife, a daughter.

HOLMES.—At Washington, D. C., July 13, 1900, to the wife of Lieut. Urban T. Holmes, U. S. N., a son.

O'SHEA.—At Manila, P. I., May 27, to the wife of Lieut. John O'Shea, 4th U. S. Cav., a daughter.

MARRIED.

KILBOURNE-EGBERT.—At Manila, P. I., June 9, 1900, by the Rev. Mr. Groves, Chaplain U. S. A., Lieut. Charles Evans Kilbourne, Jr., 14th Inf., U. S. A., to Elizabeth Gordon Egbert, daughter of the late Gen. Harry C. Egbert, U. S. A.

DIED.

BAGLEY.—At West Derry, N. H., July 17, 1900, Jonathan R. Bagley, late Captain 4th New Hampshire Volunteers (Civil War), aged 83.

DERBYSHIRE.—At Fort Delaware, Del., July 2, 1900, Mary E. Brown, wife of Ord. Sergt. Thomas Derbyshire, U. S. A.

DENNISON.—At 80 East 118th street, New York City, July 12, 1900, James Alfred Dennison, formerly 2d Lieutenant 8th U. S. Cav., and afterward of the Egyptian Army and New York National Guard.

GALLOUPE.—At Newark, N. J., July 11, 1900, Rev. Dwight Galloupe, formerly post chaplain, U. S. A.

HAMILTON.—At the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, N. Y., July 15, 1900, Colonel John Hamilton, U. S. A., retired.

HARROLD.—At Portsmouth, N. H., July 17, 1900, Mrs. Annie E. Harrold, wife of Capt. C. W. Harrold, U. S. A., retired.

HENDRY.—At Warrington, Fla., July 11, Mrs. George B. Hendry, wife of Boatswain George B. Hendry, U. S. N.

HEYWOOD.—At Washington, D. C., July 5, 1900, Mrs. Antonio Heywood, widow of Comdr. Chas. Heywood, U. S. N., and mother of Brig.-Gen. Chas. Heywood, commandant U. S. Marine Corps.

HOWARD.—On July 5, 1900, Mrs. Hannah P. Howard, widow of W. L. Howard and mother of the wives of Rear Admiral A. H. McCormick and Capt. George W. Pigman, U. S. N.

JANEWAY.—At 440 West End avenue, New York, July 16, 1900, Mr. James G. Janeway, son of Lieut.-Col. John H. Janeway, U. S. A., retired.

LISCUM.—Killed in action, July 13, 1900, in front of Tientsin, China, Col. Emerson Hamilton Liscum, 9th U. S.

Inf., Brigadier-General of Volunteers during the Spanish-American War.

ROE.—At Horseheads, N. Y., July 13, 1900, Capt. Charles F. Roe, U. S. A., retired.

STRAUB.—At the family residence, 421 Forbes street, Pittsburgh, Pa., June 24, 1900, Henrietta T. Straub, wife of Mr. Theo. F. Straub and mother of Lieut. O. T. Straub, 5th U. S. Art.

WORTH.—At Ramsey's, N. J., July 16, 1900, Henry August Frederick Worth, formerly Captain 6th U. S. Inf., only remaining child of the late Lieut. Algernon S. Worth, U. S. N.

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VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN, Capt. O. S. Wiley. At Wilmington, N. C. BEAR, Capt. F. Tuttle. En route to Bering Sea.

BOUTWELL, Capt. J. W. Howison. At Baltimore, Md. repairing.

CALUMET, 1st Lieut. J. B. Butt. At New York, N. Y. Harbor duty.

CHANDLER, 1st Lieut. F. G. Wadsworth. At Boston, Mass. Harbor duty.

CHASE, Capt. D. A. Hall. Practice ship, Baltimore, Md.

COLFAX, Lieut. J. C. Moore. Baltimore, Md.

DALLAS, Capt. H. D. Smith. At New London, Conn.

DEXTER, Capt. W. H. Hand. At New Bedford, Mass.

FESSENDEN, Lieut. B. L. Reed. At Detroit, Mich.

FORWARD, Capt. J. C. Mitchell. At Charleston, S. C.

GALVESTON, Lieut. C. T. Brian. At Galveston, Tex.

GOLDEN GATE, Lieut. A. Buhner. At San Francisco, Cal. Harbor duty.

GRANT, Capt. D. F. Tosler. At Port Townsend, Wash.

GRESHAM, Capt. T. D. Walker. At New York, N. Y.

GUTHRIE, Lieut. J. F. Wild. At Baltimore, Md. Harbor duty.

HAMILTON, Capt. W. D. Roath. At Savannah, Ga.

HUDSON, 1st Lieut. C. C. Pengar. At New York, N. Y. Harbor duty.

MANHATTAN, Lieut. W. A. Failing. At New York, N. Y. Anchorage duty.

MANNING, Capt. W. H. Roberts. At Cape Nome, Alaska.

MCCULLOUGH, Capt. M. A. Healy. En route to St. Michaels, Alaska.

McLARE, Capt. G. E. McConnell. At Port Tampa, Fla.

MORRILL, Capt. A. B. Davis. At Milwaukee, Wis.

NUNIVAK, 1st Lieut. J. C. Cantwell. Saint Michael, Alaska.

ONONDAGA, Capt. O. C. Hamlet. At Philadelphia, Pa.

PERRY, Captain W. F. Kilgore. On cruise to Bering Sea.

RUSH, 1st Lieut. W. H. Cushing. On cruise to Bering Sea.

SEMINOLE, Lieut. J. H. Quinan. Baltimore, Md.

SEWARD, 1st Lieut. A. P. R. Hanks. At Mobile, Ala. Harbor duty.

SMITH, Lieut. E. C. Chaytor. At New Orleans, La. Harbor duty.

THETIS, At San Francisco, Cal. (overhauling).

WASHINGTON, 1st Lieut. W. S. Howland. At Philadelphia, Harbor duty.

WINDOM, Capt. G. H. Gooding. At Baltimore, Md.

WINONA, Capt. J. B. Moore. At Mobile, Ala.

WOODBURY, Capt. J. Dennett. At Portland, Me.

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PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.—Office of Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, Old Custom House, Third and Olive streets, St. Louis, Mo., July 17, 1900. Sealed proposals, in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., on July 27, 1900, at which time and place they will be publicly opened, for furnishing the following named subsistence stores: Fish, Corn Meal, Hominy, Evaporated Apples, Breakfast Bacon, Butter, Cheese, Crackers, Sugar Cured Ham, Lard, Macaroni, Oat Meal, Evaporated Peaches, Figs, Feet, Prunes and Cigars. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production, price and quality being equal. Specifications and conditions, giving necessary information, are subjoined hereto. Information and blank proposals will be furnished upon application to this office. Jno. J. Clague, Lt. Col., A. C. G. S., U. S. Army.

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The issue for July 14 contains

"THE COMING AFGHAN CRISIS,"

By DEMETRIUS C. BOULGER, and

"THE GERMAN PRESS AND FOREIGN POLITICS."

By M. von BRANDT, translated for THE LIVING AGE.

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PRIMARY BATTERIES OF BATTLESHIPS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:
Considerable comment has been made in regard to the experiment in England in using a real battleship as a target, in order to learn how long a time it requires to destroy or disable such types of warships as the Belleisle by guns of the Majestic, a first-class British battleship.

The Majestic fired 15 rounds of twelve-inch, which is now accepted as the most powerful gun in the British Navy. Further, they fired about 100 rounds of six-inch (100 rounds of six-inch powder shells; about 400 rounds of three-inch; 750 rounds of three-pounders and an indefinite number of Maxim. Full charges were used throughout for all guns. A consecutive fire lasted in all nine minutes. The total of shot and shells fired at the Belleisle was about 45,000 pounds. Only about twenty per cent. of the projectiles missed the target. Between thirty and forty per cent. of the shells fired were effective, that is, they hit the target and exploded promptly. Many of the shells went clear through the lighter or upper structure of the ship without exploding on account of imperfect fuse. The range was only from 1,300 to 1,700 yards, which accounts for the large percentage of hits. As there were no gunners on the Belleisle to return the fire, this experiment lacked the excitement of actual war.

The opinion of officers and experts differ as to what lessons can be drawn from this experiment. While the English Admiralty seems to be well pleased with the efficiency of their modern guns, the best posted men in this country are of that opinion that there is still much to be learned, and that the room for improvement is as great as ever.

The Belleisle was after all not out of action or defenseless, as the Admiralty seems to have considered her, as her machinery below the water line was still intact and running, she would yet have been able to ram, or at least torpedo an opponent. This indicates that if mechanical engineers of the capacity of John Ericsson were given free hand in constructing a Belleisle, somewhat on the plans of the Ericsson destroyers, the Majestic would have had a poor show in the duel, as the destroyer type could easily be constructed with superior speed.

However, more can be learned from this experiment, which corroborates the statement I made years ago that the primary batteries of the present battleships are not adequate.

Had the Majestic been equipped with guns of the aerial torpedo type as are now being completed at South Bethlehem for our War Department, it would have taken less

than nine seconds instead of nine minutes to destroy or disable the Belleisle. One, or at least two or three shells, would completely wreck that battleship. However, if such guns were mounted on the Belleisle, she could destroy the Majestic long before that battleship got to such close range as seventeen hundred yards.

Nevertheless the advancement in naval and military science during the last thirty years has been considerable. One modern battleship of to-day, could it have come upon the scene then, 30 years ago, might easily have destroyed the combined navies of the world.

Yet, in the officers' and experts' opinions of the time, naval and military armaments had reached such a high state of perfection as to leave but little room for improvement.

History has repeated itself so often that it is but reasonable to expect that in this age of invention and mechanical revolution our most modern engines of war will again be obsolete a few years hence and a more modern one will take its place.

England also has some far seeing men. Lieut. G. E. Armstrong, Royal Navy, says in "Torpedo and Torpedo Vessels," in a series of Royal handbooks, edited by C. N. Robinson, Commander Royal Navy: "The power of gun-cotton we have overwhelming proof of. What all the guns of the Japanese fleet failed to bring about in four hours, the power of one torpedo alone accomplished in one second."

H. W. Wilson in "Ironclads in Action," says: "The perfection of an aerial torpedo, with great range and accuracy, would be the death-knell to the present form of battleship, and it is hard to see what protection could be devised against it."

LOUIS GATHMANN.

CHINA AND CIVILIZATION.

In an address before the American Academy of Political and Economical Science in Philadelphia, Wu Ting Fang, the able and enlightened minister of China to this country, said: "The East also has a civilization of its own. Of that civilization China is the chief exponent. Among its achievements may be mentioned the mariner's compass, gunpowder and printing. It is not a civilization of mushroom growth. There is not a nation standing to-day that can trace its history as far back as China. She has witnessed the rise and fall of the ancient Egyptian dynasties, the expansion of the Persian Empire, the conquests of Alexander, the irresistible advance of the Roman legions, the deluge of Teutonic hordes from the north, the dissolution of the

empire of Charlemagne and the birth of all the modern nations of Europe. During the forty centuries of her existence, there have gradually grown up institutions and laws adaptable to the needs and character of the people; a literature as extensive and varied as that of ancient and modern Europe; a system of morality that can challenge comparison with any other the world has ever produced, and those useful arts that have never ceased to excite the wonder and admiration of the world. You may ask why Egypt, Persia, Greece and even mighty Rome have successively succumbed to the ravages of time, while China alone has survived. The answer is not far to seek. It is the survival of the fittest. The working of this inexorable law of nature constantly weeds out those nations that cannot adapt themselves to the ever changing conditions of life.

"Thus Chinese civilization has been weighed in the balance of time and not found wanting. But the steamboat and telegraph have changed the whole situation of things, and rendered it impossible for her to lead such a national life as she could before. It has taken her some time to awaken to this fact. On this account she has been called an unprogressive nation. This sentiment is voiced by Tennyson when he says: 'Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay.'"

"But it is a mistake to think that China has been stationary. Compare China of the present day with China of fifty years ago, and the progress she has made will be at once apparent. It is unreasonable to expect China to break away from the long established sway of custom in a moment. The inertia of centuries must first be overcome. The meeting of the Chinese and Western civilizations is a meeting of two social forces. We must look for a result not in the complete neutralization of one force by the other, but in the union of the two forces. It is the recovery from the shock of the collision that requires time."

The time-honored hostelry, Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C., famous in the history of administrative Washington, glorious in the past of Army, Navy and diplomatic reminiscence, is being laid low. The building is being rapidly demolished, and upon its site will rise a structure commensurate with the architectural progress of the city. Relic hunters "from a foreign shore" are anxious to secure a brick as a souvenir.

"Admiral Dewey is declining a great many invitations to dinner," remarked the Observant Boarder. "Why don't the people invite him to breakfast?" replied the Reminiscent Boarder. "That's his meal." —Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.



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U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE. 601 18th St., N.W., Washington, D. C., July 2, 1900. Sealed proposals for dredging in Potomac River at Washington, D. C., will be received here until 12 m., August 2, 1900, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. Chas. J. Allen, Lieut. Col., Engrs.



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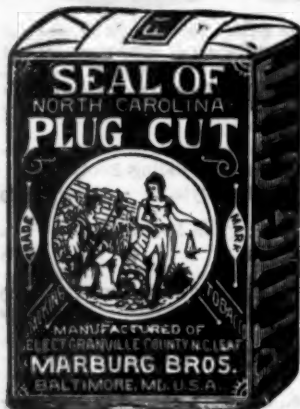
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